

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

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Brandon Show.

Brandon, or as it now delights to call itself, "The Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Manitoba," has this year made a much more ambitious manifestation than it ever before tried, and the success of the first season of the new combination has been very gratifying to its friends. The new blood has swelled in their veins, and they have added on 40 acres to their original grounds, on which have been put up a grand stand to hold 1200, with a well laid out race course, and a stable of ten loose boxes and 30 stalls. The shedding of the old association has been refitted in good shape and extended along the inside of the boundary fence to accommodate a much larger quantity of stock. But all this was found in the end too small for the increased exhibits, and part had to be accommodated in the city barns. The weather was dry and fine, and excursions from nearly all points in the province and west to Regina brought in a very large concourse of visitors, and the hotels were full to overflowing, many visitors having to content themselves with very so-so accommodation. The summer season affords the best opportunity for a little pleasuring; nothing very pressing is on at home, and the society arranged for a considerable variety of the "attractions" that are presumed to be the leading cards at modern agricultural fairs.

The whole of the new buildings and equipments have been put up in a tasteful and substantial manner and show plainly that the directors have perfect confidence in themselves and their future.

The idea of getting excursions from points at a distance was a good one, and very successful in its results, but much improvement could be made in this plan another year. Hundreds of farmers from all over the country would be glad to spend half a day, or even a whole one, on the Experimental Farm, but to meet this very natural demand no provision whatever was made. Had conveyances been provided at a moderate charge to take visitors to and from the farm, and a few intelligent men conversant with the details of the farm been engaged to go over the place with the visitors, such an arrangement would have been highly valued by those who were forced in the circumstances to get there in any way they could, and grope their way over the ground very much at random. If the forenoons could be spent by visitors from a distance in some such way as this, it would be much pleasanter than the recollection of some of them must have been. It was another mistake to make the town holiday on the same day the rural excursions came in. The grand stand arrangement for ingress and egress is too small, and those who had to submit to the jostling and crowding and squeezing at the entrance platform are likely to have a very poor opinion of this part of the new arrangements. But, in spite of faults, such as these, which can be obviated before next year, the show was very full in most of its details and was very successfully handled. The exhibition hall was very well filled, and of course the strongest feature was the display of all kinds of produce made by the Experimental Farm. Messrs. Brown and Robey can always be

depended on to put on whatever they have to show in first-rate style. Their exhibit was in the form of a monster crown, with a pyramid of green sheaves as a centrepiece, containing no fewer than 175 samples of grain in the sheaf, a large collection of ripe grains, and an endless variety of vegetables, native and cultivated grasses, Indian corn and other farm products.

The display of flowers alone, especially of native perennials is a study in itself. Besides the exhibits from the Central Farm, Mr. Sharpe had forwarded from Agassiz a large collection of the fruits grown on that farm, which were much admired by the visitors.

The horticultural hall contained a display hitherto undreamt of in the experience of Brandon. Messrs. Alston and Philpott had brought in a whole carload of choice flowers from Winnipeg.

Mr. Peters, from Moosomin, had a very nice collection of fruit, for which he got a good many prizes. Mr. Noonan, and other local men, contributed their fair share towards making the horticultural hall the very brightest feature of the Brandon exhibition. In the upstairs department of the exhibition hall, Mr. Charles Braithwaite, provincial weed inspector, exhibited a pretty full collection of the noxious weeds of Manitoba. He had about 30 samples, in all, just as taken from the field, including pepper grass, wild mustard, ball mustard, hare's ear mustard, tansy and treacle mustard, French weed, tumbling mustard, shepherd's purse and bird rape, wild oats, false flax, cow herb, ox eye daisy, blue burr, Mennonite cockle, giant ragweed, marsh elder, burdock, skunk grass, biennial wormwood, showy lettuce, common and Russian pigweed, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, flea bane or fireweed, sticky cockle, English dock, and evening primrose. All of these are not equally formidable, but some of them are far too little known. John Kitson, Macdonald Station, showed a collection of pressed samples of noxious weeds, including the Russian thistle.

In the horticultural hall Mr. Kitson had a very instructive collection of 60 native flowers in bloom, for which he received well-deserved commendation. He is one of the very few careful students of native plant life among our farming community.

The dairy building is on a very modest scale, but there was good stuff inside. The Whitelaw creamery, which takes in daily all the way from 600 to 1,200 lbs. of butter, was the sole competitor in the factory class. Mr. McConnell, from Hamiota, another entrant, failing to show up. In the general class Mr. Henderson, of Brandon, cleaned up most of the honors, his wife still using the old guides of experience mainly. With eight good grade cows, this farm last year turned out an average of 283 lbs. of butter per cow. C. C. Macdonald was judge, and spoke very favorably of the Henderson butter exhibit.

The grain exhibit was not so good as it should have been, and S. J. Thompson, of Carberry, again scooped the highest honors with his Red Fyfe wheat, Mr. Marmont, from Rounthwaite, coming in a very close second. Brandon is in the same predicament as every other local show outside of Winnipeg in the poverty

of its grain exhibits, and if our summer shows are to be at all worthy of the country, all of them ought to make some organized effort to collect and preserve enough grain to be in some degree representative of the country. If nothing else will tempt them, liberal prizes should be offered for collections that would, to a reasonable extent, demonstrate what their municipalities can produce. In this particular the Wheat City, as it is usually called, ought to lead all other parts of the province, and show by the number and variety of its grain exhibits that it is entitled to claim for itself a proud pre-eminence as the wheat capital of Manitoba.

Shorthorns were here very properly divided into home-bred and open classes. The home-bred brought out some very creditable local stock, Messrs. Helliwell, Chambers and Allison leading. Several of the leading Winnipeg exhibitors were present by special invitation, and did much to increase the interest of the show. The grand beef herd of the Frasers, Lawrence's Shorthorns, the dairy herds of Glennie and Bray from the Portage Plains, and last, but not least, the well brought out herd of Premier Greenway, did much to increase the interest in good cattle. For a show like this, a few visiting herds of good fame is a decided advantage, and the exhibitors deserve credit for having come so much out of their way to help the first summer fair at Brandon. Local dairy cows were very good, some capital beasts failing to get a place.

In the very important class of pedigreed Clydesdales, J. E. Smith was, of course, well to the front in all he showed, and is too well-known to need further mention here. Nobody will grudge a fuller notice of Henry Nichol, one of the surest and steadiest breeders in this province. The mares he has depended on for years are all by Bravery, and curiously enough the dam of one of his best foals (by Beith's Sir Walter), picked up last winter in Ontario, is also by Bravery. This very colt was by some more fancied than the winner for front place in its class. His team of aged mares are fine walkers, a great point in draft horses. Most of his young stock is by Charming Charlie, and are always well to the front, as the prize list will show. He believes in good stock to start with, and after that in common sense management and liberal feeding, and the best proof of his skill is that he can always sell close to his own door all he raises. He had also a good carriage colt out of a Right I See mare by Colquhoun's Vanderbilt. North Brandon made an excellent turnout of heavy horses, the Forrest district doing well, as the prize list shows, while on a lighter style the south side of the river did best.

Stallions were this year headed by Charming Charlie, still a useful horse, and with a good showing of colts left all round his circuit. T. Elder's Prince of Wales, last year first, was turned down by this year's judge, and Sir Arthur had 2nd place. Prince of Wales is a lighter horse of good breeding and quality and popular in his district. He is a son of St. Gatien by a Prince of Wales mare. No outside sires were shown in this class.

What used to be a splendid feature in local shows has apparently now gone out of use—the exhibit of a stallion and three or four of his get was calculated to give

a fair idea of the value of such a horse to the district in which he travels. A horse may look well enough in a show ring and still turn out very poor stock or next to none at all. The number of really good colts from good farm mares and their quality as they grow up is the soundest test of the value to this country of every sire that travels.

In the Thoroughbred classes Brandon misses some of the good ones with which she was familiar in past years, and this great district ought to afford to maintain one or two first-rate sires, but after all discounts have been allowed for, the one grand feature in which Brandon does outshine all the other shows, even Winnipeg itself, was the number and quality of the horses for everyday use, collected from the district itself. At Winnipeg a good many of the agricultural prizes, for example, went to people hundreds of miles away, while a very small proportion of the competitors were from near the city itself. The average Manitoba farmer cannot afford to stay away from home a fortnight for the value of any prize he can get, and as a natural result the competitions, not only in horses, but other stock as well, are mainly confined to those who have gone into the show business, including the Ontario contingent.

One thing more may be noticed in favor of Brandon. At Carberry only two teams of draft horses came in where we have seen a dozen. There can hardly be a more pleasant spectacle to a real farmer's eye than a lot of good working teams not dressed to death, or over-fat. This very interesting part of our shows is not getting stronger as the years roll on. One of the best things in the South Brandon plowing matches was the prizes for good well-mounted teams, and these prizes went to the teams that were mounted for real business. Fine feathers may make fine birds, but a load of ribbons will not make a good horse. One point of adverse criticism may be very properly introduced here. The judge in the draft horse classes gave the diploma for the best female on the ground to a sucking colt. Why he did so has been a mystery to every man, but himself, ever since. This is about the only case in which outside judges thought he put his foot in it, and some of them thought it was a very bad break, indeed.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns, Manitoba bred—

Bull, 4 years and over, 1 Jas. Davidson, Brandon. Bull, 3 years, 1 G. W. Allison, Burnbank; 2 W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake. Bull, 2 years, 1 Jas. Henderson, Brandon. Bull, 1 year, W. Chalmers, Hayfield. Bull calf under 1 year, 1 John A. McKellar, Brandon; 2 W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake. Bull, any age, 1 G. W. Allison, diploma, Burnbank. Cow, 4 years or over, 1 W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake. Heifer, 2 years, 1 Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater; 2 W. J. Helliwell. Heifer, 1 year, 1 Nelson Kidd, Douglas; 2 W. Chalmers. Heifer calf, under 1 year, 1 W. Chalmers. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, 1 W. J. Helliwell.

Open Class—Bull, four years and over, 1 Joseph Lawrence, 2 Hon. Thomas Greenway, Crystal City. Bull, 2 years, 1 W. Chalmers. Bull calf, under 1 year, 1 Thos. Greenway; 2 Fraser & Sons, Emerson. Bull, any age, 1 Jos. Lawrence. Cow, 4 years and over, 1 and 2, Jos. Lawrence. Cow, 3 years, 1 J. Lawrence; 2 Thos. Greenway. Heifer, 2 years, 1 T. Greenway. Heifer, 1 year, 1 T. Greenway, 2 J. Lawrence. Heifer under 1 year, 1 J. Lawrence. Herd, bull and four fe-

males, any age, owned by one exhibitor, 1 Jos. Lawrence.

In Polled-Angus all prizes went to A. B. Fleming, Brandon.

In Herefords all prizes went to Wm. Sharman, Souris.

Fat Cattle, any breed, for butchers' purposes—

Fraser & Sons, Emerson, took prizes in the following classes: Steer, 3 years or over, 1 and 2; steer, 2 years, 1, Jas. Henderson, of Brandon, taking second; steer, 1 year, 1; cow, 3 years or over, 1 and 2; heifer, under 3 years, 1 and 2; calf, 1; Wm. Sharman, Souris, taking second; 4 fat cattle, 3 years or over, 1; best fat steer, 1; 6 fat cattle, 1.

Best three steers or heifers, 1, Jos. Donaldson, Brandon.

Holsteins—

Bull, 3 years or over, 1 Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge. Bull, 2 years, 1 J. F. Hutchinson, Hayfield. Bull, 1 year, 1 A. B. Potter, Montgomery; 2 J. F. Hutchinson. Bull calf, 1 J. F. Hutchinson; 2 Jas. Glennie. Bull, any age, 1, James Glennie. Cow, 4 years or over, 1 J. F. Hutchinson; 2 Jas. Glennie. Cow, 3 years, 1 Jas. Glennie; 2 A. B. Potter. Heifer, 2 years, 1 J. F. Hutchinson. Heifer, 1 year, J. F. Hutchinson; 2 Jas. Glennie. Heifer calf, 1 J. F. Hutchinson; 2 Jas. Glennie. Herd, bull and 4 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, 1 Jas. Glennie.

Jerseys and Guernseys—

Bull, 3 years or over, 1 and 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn. Bull, 2 years, 1 Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont.; 2 Walter Curtis, Brandon. Bull, 1 year, 1 Neil Smith. Bull calf, 1 Jas. Bray; 2 J. W. Fleming. Bull, any age, 1 and diploma, Jas. Bray. Cow, 4 years or over, 1 Jas. Bray; 2 R. Lane, Brandon. Cow, 3 years old, 1 Neil Smith; 2 E. W. Smith, Brampton, Ont. Heifer, 2 years, 1 E. W. Smith; 2 Neil Smith. Heifer, 1 year, 1 E. W. Smith; 2 Neil Smith. Heifer calf, 1 Jas. Bray, 2 Neil Smith. Herd, bull and four females, 1 Jas. Bray.

Ayrshires—

Bull, 3 years or over, 1, A. Mutter, Brandon. Bull, 2 years, 1 J. E. Smith, Fairfield. Bull, 1 year, 1 J. E. Smith; 2 Thos. Greenway. Bull, any age, 1 J. E. Smith. Cow, 4 years or over, 1 J. E. Smith; 2 Thos. Greenway. Cow, 3 years, 1 J. E. Smith; 2 Thos. Greenway. Heifer, 2 years, 1 J. E. Smith; 2 Thos. Greenway. Heifer, 1 year, 1 Thos. Greenway; 2 A. Mutter. Heifer calf, 1 A. Mutter. Herd, bull and four females, 1 J. E. Smith.

Grades—

Cow, 4 years old or over, beef breed, 1 Jos. Lawrence; 2 Wm. Sharman. Cow, 3 years, beef breed, 1 G. W. Allison. Heifer, 2 years, 1 G. W. Allison; 2 Jas. Henderson. Heifer, 1 year, 1 and 2, G. W. Allison. Heifer calf, 1 Wm. Sharman; 2 G. W. Allison. Cow, 4 years or over, dairy, 1 Wm. Sharman; 2 A. Mutter. Cow, 3 years old, dairy, 1 John Webster, 2 A. Mutter. Herd, bull and four females, 1 G. W. Allison.

HORSES.

Clydesdales—Stallion, 4 years or over—1, A. Colquhoun, Douglas; 2, J. E. Smith, Brandon. 3 years or under—1, Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont.; 2, J. E. Smith. Brood mare—1, R. Reed, Forest Station; 2, J. B. Thomson, Hamiota. Team in harness—1, J. E. Smith; 2, H. Nichol, Brandon. Mare or gelding of 1894—1 and 2, H. Nicol. Filly or gelding of 1895—1, H. Nicol; 2, Whalen Bros.; Foal of 1896—1, Robt. Reed; 2, J. E. Smith. Foal of 1897—1, J. B. Thomson; 2, J. E. Smith.

Percheron stallion—1, G. B. Hurd. Heavy draft horses—Brood mare—1, J. C. Gibbons, Brandon. Team in harness

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—1, J. Stoit, Brandon; 2, J. Bonner, Brandon. Mare or gelding of 1894—1, A. C. McPhail, Brandon; 2, Jos. Speers, Alexander. Filly or gelding of 1895—1, A. C. McPhail; 2, W. Treloar, Pendennis. Foal of 1896—1, Sam. McLean, Frankland; 2, N. Rogers, Forest Station. Foal of 1897—1, J. G. Gibbons.

General Purpose—Team in harness—1, Nat Reid, Brandon; 2, F. J. Stoit, Brandon. Brood mare—1, A. McGregor, Forest Station; 2, A. C. McPhail. Mare or gelding of 1894—1, F. Chesley, Alexander; 2, A. C. McPhail. Mare or gelding of 1895—1, J. E. T. Clark, Brandon; 2, J. A. Chapman, Brandon. Foal of 1896—1, A. C. McPhail. Foal of 1897—1, Nelson Rogers, Forest Station; 2, A. McGregor, Forest Station.

Carriage horses—Stallion any age—1, Forsyth & McCaig, Glendale; 2, G. B. Hurd, Brandon. Team, 15½, in harness—1, H. B. McKay, Brandon; 2, D. W. Agnew, Douglas. Mare or gelding in harness—1, H. L. McDarmid, Deloraine; 2, H. Nichol. Mare or gelding of 1894—1, W. A. Watt, Alexander; 2, D. Mc-

Farlane, Brandon. Single driver in harness—1, F. Chesley, Alexander; 2, Jas. Mooney, Brandon. Saddle pony—1, E. J. McLellan, Brandon; 2, Hunter Smith, Brandon. Ponies under 12 hands—Stallion any age—1, C. W. Speers, Griswold; 2, A. C. Douglas, Brandon. Team in harness—1, W. W. Carruthers, Brandon; 2, R. J. Noxon, Brandon. A. C. Douglas recommended for special prize. Single driver in harness—1, R. J. Noxon. Brood mare—1, H. E. Kelly, Brandon; 2, R. J. Noxon.

Sweepstakes—Best light stallion—1, Forsyth & McCaig, Glendale. Best heavy stallion—1, A. Colquhoun, Douglas. Best female—1, J. B. Thomson, Hamiota. Walking team—1, H. Nichol, Brandon. Stallion and 6 of his get—1, J. E. Smith, Brandon. Special best colt of 1897—Got by Patroclus—1, G. B. Hurd; 2, R. Maher, Douglas.

SHEEP.

Leicester ram, two shears or over, 1 Neil Smith, Brandon; 2 A. D. Gamley, Brandon; 3 Jos. Donaldson, Brandon. Ram, shearling, 1 A. D. Gamley. Ram

Tamworths.—All prizes went to Neil Smith.

Poland China.—All prizes went to J. C. & W. Smith.

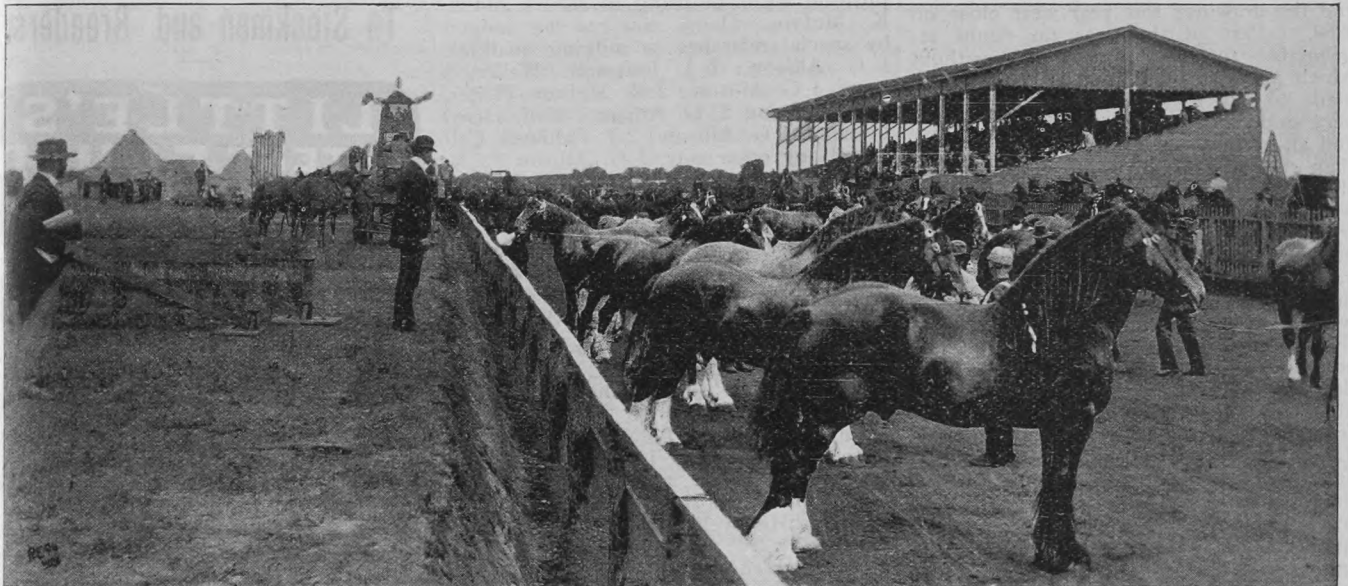
Fat Pigs.—Pig, one year and over, J. C. & W. Smith. Pigs under one year, 1 J. C. Ferguson; 2 J. C. & W. Smith.

BUTTER.

Three firkins, 1 Whitelaw Co., Brandon. Best crock or firkin, 1 Jas. Henderson, Brandon; 2 Mrs. Wannop, Creelford. Basket, 1-lb. prints, 1 Jas. Henderson; 2 F. Reid, Brandon. Butter made up for table, 1 Jas. Henderson; 2 F. Reid. Granules in brine, 1 Jas. Henderson; 2 John Rolston, Rapid City. One firkin, 20 lbs., 1 Jas. Henderson; 2, Mrs. Wannop. Made by Alexandra separator, 1 James Henderson; 2 F. Reid. Best 20-lb. crock, special prize from W. Miller, 1 Mrs. Thos. Abey, Brandon.

CHEESE.

Factory, colored, 1 Whitelaw Co., Brandon; 2 Alex. Thompson, Douglas. Factory, white, 1 Alex. Thompson, Douglas.



Parade of Prize Horses, Brandon Fair.

Lean, Brandon. Mare or gelding of 1895—1, Jas. Bray, Longburn. Foal of 1896—1, J. Stoit, Brandon; 2, W. Wilson, Brandon. Foal of 1897—1, Jas. Henderson, Brandon; 2, T. J. Ferguson, Souris. Thoroughbreds—Stallion—1, R. M. Power, Carberry. Foal of 1896—1, Wm. Chambers, Oak Lake.

Standard Breds—Stallion over 3 years—1, Jas. Charters, Melita; 2, W. Swinerton, Carberry. Stallion under 3 years—1, A. Wilson, Brandon; 2, C. Wilson, Regina. Mare or gelding of 1894—1, T. G. Kelly, Rounthwaite; 2, R. J. Noxon, Brandon. Foal of 1896—1, G. Moffat, Souris.

Roadsters—Brood mare—1, T. G. Kelly; 2, J. Davidson, Brandon. Mare or gelding of 1894—1, F. Woodcock, Chater; 2, J. R. Strome, Brandon. Mare or gelding of 1895—1, T. J. Connell, Minnedosa; 2, W. Nichol, Brandon. Foal of 1896—1, A. Nichol, Alexander. Foal of 1897—1, J. Davidson, Brandon; 2, G. Nelles, Brandon. Pair in harness—1, P. F. Johnston, Deloraine; 2, J. Webster, Portage la Prairie. Single roadster in harness—1, C. B. Stevens, Hamiota; 2, H. McFarlane, Brandon. Saddle mare or gelding—1, E. Webb Bove, Brandon; 2, J. W. Higinbotham, Virden.

Ponies under 14½ hands—Brood mare—1, R. J. Noxon, Brandon; 2, R. J. Mc-

lamb, 1 A. D. Gamley; 2 E. Green. Ram, any age, 1 Neil Smith. Two ewes, aged, 1 A. D. Gamley. Two ewes, shearling, 1 A. D. Gamley. Two ewe Leicester lambs, 1 A. D. Gamley; 2 E. Green.

Southdowns—All prizes went to W. & J. C. Smith.

Shropshires.—All prizes went to Hon. T. Greenway.

Fat Sheep.—All prizes went to Hon. T. Greenway.

The Leicesters shown by Mr. Gamley were an excellent lot, the wool being fine and clean, which he attributes to the use of Fleming's dip. His rams trace to the well-known flock of John Kelly, Shespeare, Ont.

SWINE.

Berkshire.—All prizes went to Hon. T. Greenway.

Yorkshire.—Boar, 1 year and over, 1 A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.; 2 Jas. Bray, Longburn. Boar, over 6 months, 1 Hon. T. Greenway. Boar, under 6 months, 1 and 2 Hon. Thos. Greenway; 3 A. B. Potter. Breeding sow, 1 Jas. Bray; 2 A. B. Potter; 3 Neil Smith. Sow, over 6 months, 1 and 2 Jas. Bray; 3 Hon. T. Greenway. Sow, under 6 months, 1 Jas. Bray; 2 Hon. T. Greenway; 3 Jas. Bray. Sow and litter of pigs, 1 Hon. T. Greenway; 2 A. B. Potter. Boar, any age, 1 A. B. Potter.

Home-made, 1 Alex. Thompson; 2 A. C. McPhail, Brandon; 3, Mrs. Porterfield, Brandon.

MILK TEST.

T. J. Hutchinson, Hayfield, 33 lbs. milk, 1.45 lbs. butter.

GRAINS.

Best 10 bush. Red Fyfe wheat, 1 S. J. Thompson, Carberry; 2 Lindsay E. Marmont, Rounthwaite; 3, Isaac Archibald, of wheat, 1 W. Saunderson, Souris. Best Maravilla. Best 2 bush. and other variety 5 bush. White Fyfe, 1 W. Saunderson. Best 4 bushels of six-rowed barley, 1 W. Anderson, Forrest; 2 A. E. McPhail; 3 Edmund Drury, Forrest. Best bushel peas, large, 1 A. B. Potter, Montgomery. Best bushel peas, small, 1 R. Hunter, Roseland; 2 W. Saunderson, Souris. Best 6 bush. white oats, 1 Wm. Anderson, Forrest; 2 John Rolston, Rapid City; 3, Edmund Drury, Forrest. Twelve ears corn, yellow and white, 1 J. C. & W. M. Smith, Fairfield; 2 John Rolston. Best sheaf of wheat, grown 1897, 1 Edmund Drury; 2 T. Abey, Brandon; 3 A. Kennedy, Brandon. Best sheaf of barley, grown 1897, 1 Wm. Anderson; 2 Edmund Drury. Best sheaf of oats, grown 1897, 1 Edmund Drury; 2 Robt. Reid, Forrest; 3 W. A.

Walker, Brandon. Best sheaf of rye, grown 1897, 1 John Rolston.

GRASSES, SMALL SEEDS, ETC.

Best collection grasses grown in 1897, 1 H. K. Zavitz, Carberry; 2 W. F. Brooks, Douglas; 3 W. A. Walker, Brandon. Native hops grown in 1897, 1 W. Saunderson, Souris. Small seeds, timothy, 1 J. C. & W. M. Smith. Buckwheat, 1 J. C. & W. M. Smith. Flax seed, 1 Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 2 W. Saunderson, Souris. Millet seed, 1 J. C. & W. M. Smith; 2 John Rolston, Hungarian, 1 J. C. & W. M. Smith.

Virden Show.

Virden held its first summer fair this year on the 6th and 7th of August. In some lines of exhibits the showing was not superior to what they have been able to put up years ago, but the attendance was certainly better than they would be able to get in the busy season of fall. Visitors came in from Pipestone, Elkhorn, Oak Lake and north of the river, and the drawings this year were close on \$280. Part of this was no doubt attributable to the "attractions," without which apparently no modern fair can be made to pay its way. There were some very good examples in all lines of stock, and all of these were local, which is more than can be said for some of the bigger shows further east. The grain exhibit was small and quite unworthy of the district, but next year may see an improvement in this respect. Considerable advancement was manifest in the arrangement of exhibits inside the hall, which were well laid out and quite a contrast to the higgledy-piggledy fashion in which some local shows are conducted. The day was excessively hot and uncomfortable, and the capital herd of Shorthorns from north of the river, belonging to Mr. Leask, never got into the show grounds at all. There was keen competition in dairy cows, and some very good ones were exhibited. Pigs were of superior quality, and a very fair turnout. Altogether the first summer show at Virden was fairly good for a beginning, but not equal to what it ought to be next year if the directors do their duty. President Stephen is always on hand and is a host in himself, and we trust that a good many more will support him in his steadfast efforts to make this what it ought to be—one of the very best local shows in Manitoba.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

Shires—Team of mares or geldings, 1 Jas. Douglas.

Agricultural.—Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 P. A. Leask; 2 Thos. Treble; 1 year old, 1 Isaac Sararas. Two year old, 1 John Reid; 2 W. A. McLean. Team of mares or geldings, 1 P. A. Leask; 2 John Johnstone. Foal, 1 John Ambrick; 2 J. T. Routledge.

Heavy Draught.—Stallion, 4 years or over, 1 Allan Strathers. Stallion, 2 and 3 years, 1 George Bennett; 2 Wm. Sproat. Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 P. A. Leask; 2 John Gardner. Foal, 1 Thos. Treble; 2 John Gardner. Team of mares or geldings, 1 P. A. Leask; 2 John Gardner. Two year old mare or gelding, 1 John Bray; 2 I. Bennett, Sr. Fastest walking team of any class, 1 Huston Bros.; 2 Sam Bailey.

Saddle, Carriage and Driving.—Roadster stallion, 3 years and over, 1 D. J. McLean. Best stallion, special prize, a cup by the president, D. J. McLean. Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 Huston Bros.; 2 M. Proctor. Foal, 1 Josiah Nichol; 2

Huston Bros. Two years, 1 John M. Bennett; 2 Robt. Bowes. One year, 1 Huston Bros.; 2 W. A. McLean. Mare or gelding, to be driven, 1 Mr. Cook; 2 Thos. Frame. Driving team, 1 J. M. Bennett; 2 J. B. Lang. Matched team, 1, Albert Hunter; 2 D. J. McLean. Shod horse, 1 W. Clarke; 2 W. D. Wilson. Best turnout of team, harness and vehicle,, 2 J. M. Bennett.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns, Manitoba Bred Only.—Bull, 3 years or over, 1 G. Allison; 2, K. McIvor. Bull, 2 years or over, 1 R. Bowes. Bull calf, 1 and 2, W. J. Helliwell. Cow, 3 years or over, calved this year, or shown signs of being in calf, 1 and 2, W. J. Helliwell. Heifer, 2 years, 1 and 2, W. J. Helliwell. Heifer, 1 year, 1 and 2, K. McIvor. Heifer calf, 1 and 2, W. J. Helliwell. Herd, 1 W. J. Helliwell; 2 K. McIvor. Bull, any age, special, G. Allison.

Dairy Breeds.—Best bull, 1 R. Bennett. Best cow, 1 and 2, R. Bennett. Heifer, 1 year, 1 R. Bennett. Calf, 1 R. Bennett.

Grade Cattle.—Cow, calved in 1897, or showing signs of being in calf, 1 and 2, K. McIvor. Dairy cow, to be judged by special reference to milking qualities, 1 G. Allison; 2 J. Jefferson. Heifer, 2 years, 1 G. Allison; 2 K. McIvor. Heifer, 1 year, 1 and 2, G. Allison. Calf, raised by hand, 1 G. Allison; 2 J. Caldwell. Calf raised any other way, 1 G. Allison; 2 K. McIvor. Steer, 3 years, 1 and 2 K. McIvor. Steer, 2 years, 1 and 2, K. McIvor. Steer, 1 year, 1 and 2 K. McIvor. Fat cow, steer or heifer, 1 W. J. Helliwell; 2 K. McIvor. Team of oxen, 1 K. McIvor, 2 J. A. Rose.

SHEEP.

Long-Wooled.—Shearling ram, 1 T. R. Todd. Ram lamb, 1 T. R. Todd; 2 T. Jasper. Pair of ewes having raised lambs in 1897, 1 J. Lelond; 2 T. Jasper. Pair shearling ewes, 1 J. Lelond; 2 T. R. Todd. Pair ewe lambs, 1 L. Lelond; 2 T. Jasper. Fat ewe or wether, any breed, 1 T. Jasper.

Medium or Short-Wooled.—Ram, 1 and 2, W. J. Helliwell. Shearling ram, W. J. Helliwell; 2 T. Jasper. Ram lamb, 1 and 2, W. J. Helliwell. Pair of ewes having raised lambs in 1897, 1 T. Jasper; 2 W. J. Helliwell. Pair of shearling ewes, 1 W. J. Helliwell; 2 T. Jasper. Pair ewe lambs, 1 W. J. Helliwell; 2 T. R. Todd.

SWINE.

Berkshire.—Aged boar, 1 D. A. Robertson; 2 Peter McDonald. Boar of 1897, 1 and 2, James Elder. Sow of 1897, 1 W. Lelond; 2 James Elder. Sow, having raised pigs in 1897, 1 Robert Lang; 2 D. A. Robertson. Sow and pigs, special, 1 Robert Lang; 2 D. A. Robertson.

D. A. Robertson secured the diploma of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

Yorkshire.—Aged boar, 1 John Bray. Boar, 6 months and under, 2 John Bray. Sow, 6 months and under, 1 and 2, John Bray. Sow, having raised pigs in 1897, 1 and 2 John Bray.

John Bray secured the diploma of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

Tamworths.—Aged boar, 1 Jas. Elder. Boar, 6 months and under, 1 and 2 Jas. Elder. Sow, 6 months and under, 1 Jas. Elder. Sow, having raised pigs in 1897, 1 Jas. Elder.

Jas. Elder secured the diploma of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

Poland China.—Boar, 6 months and under, 1 D. McRitchie. Diploma for best male, any age, registered, in each of the above pig classes, D. M. McRitchie.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Best 25-lb. tub of butter, 1 R. J. Bennett, 2 W. Sproat; 3 Mrs. Gilree. Best 10 lbs. butter in rolls, 1 R. J. Bennett.

Pure

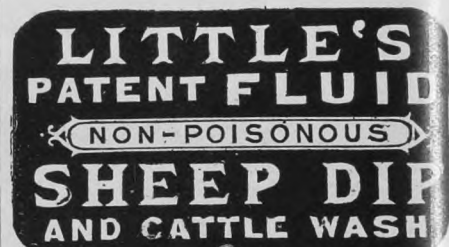
Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.

cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. 1611F

To Stockmen and Breeders.



For the destruction of Ticks, Scab, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letters from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and other prominent stockmen, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

JOHN DRYDEN.

17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world.

Sold in Large Tins at 75c.

Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

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We are building Cutters from \$7.50 to \$25.00. If interested write me at once.

STOCK CATALOGUES BEST CHEAPEST THE STOVEL CO., WINNIPEG.

Best crock or pail of butter, not less than 15 lbs., 1 Mrs. Gilree, 2 ticket lost, 3 Mr. Bennett. Six lbs. of butter, not salted, 1 R. J. Bennett, 2 Mrs. Gilree, 3 Mrs. Freeman. Three lbs. fancy butter, 1 Mrs. Gilree, 2 Mrs. Freeman. Three lbs. of granular butter, 1 R. J. Bennett, 2 Mrs. Freeman.

GRAINS.

Two bushels Red Fyfe wheat, P. McDonald, 2 Wm. Stephen. Two bushels White Fyfe wheat, 1 J. Johnston. Two bushels of field peas, 1 Wm. Stephen, 2 John Johnston. Two bushels of white oats, 1 Wm. Stephen, 2 John M. Bennett. Two bushels of black oats, 1 Wm. Stephen. Two bushels of barley, two-rowed, 1 T. Jasper, 2 Wm. Sproat. Two bushels of six-rowed barley, 1 Wm. Stephen. One bushel of rye grass seed, growth of 1896, 1 K. McIvor. One bushel timothy, 1 Jas. Wells. Red top seed, K. McIvor, recommended. Kentuck blue grass, K. McIvor, recommended.

Grain and Grasses in Sheaf.—Sheaf wheat, 1 W. J. Gardiner, 2 Wm. Whiteford. Sheaf oats, 1 J. Johnston, 2 J. Chivers. Sheaf barley, 1 Capt. Hosmer, 2 Wm. Stephen. Sheaf rye, 1 Wm. Stephen. Collection of grain in sheaf, 1 Wm. Stephen, 2 Wm. Whiteford. Sheaf of Bromegrass, 1 K. McIvor, 2 Capt. Hosmer. Sheaf of rye grass, 1 Capt. Hosmer, 2 K. McIvor. Sheaf of timothy, 1 Capt. Hosmer, 2 K. McIvor. Sheaf of red top, 1 K. McIvor, 2 D. McRitchie. Sheaf of clover, 1 Capt. Hosmer.

Shorthorn Sales in England.

At Bapton Manor, Mr. Deane Willis recently sold over 70 head of cattle, for which very satisfactory prices were made. Some of the females were old, or gone out of breeding. About 15 years ago Mr. Willis was breeding on a small scale a strain of splendid English milking Shorthorns, but his direction was then turned to the Cruickshanks strain of Shorthorns, which were then beginning to make surprising victories in the English show rings. Some years later, when Amos Cruickshanks retired from business, Mr. Willis went down to Sittyton and bought 33 head of yearling females for \$10,000, and two bulls. Since then his success in the show ring has been a matter of world wide fame. Beginning in 1884 with a \$10 prize at a local show, he has since won \$30,000 worth of prizes, and sold breeding stock all over the world, a proof not only of the splendid quality of the stock, but of the skilful management of their owner.

The first bull sold, a 2-year-old, went to the Queen for \$962, and a yearling brought \$936, 25 bulls making an average of \$556. Of the cows, the 13-yr.-old Seraphina II, by Field Marshal, went at \$770, and her bull calf brought \$567. Alexandra, a roan yearling, by Count Lavender, made \$656. Several of these were taken for the Argentine Republic. A small portion of the herd was of English style of breeding, but most of the honors won of late years were by cattle of Aberdeenshire type. Some of the English cows at the foundation of the herd were of very high milking quality, a point on which the Cruickshanks laid little stress.

Since this sale was held Lord Brougham sold a big cut in his Shorthorn herd, bulls going as high as \$625, and females at \$600.

At Cathwaite Hall, Cumberland, still better prices were obtained, 30 females averaging over \$250 each, and 7 bulls, \$333 each.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef Type.

In a recent lecture on beef production, Dr. Curtis, of the Iowa Experimental Station, said:—

To begin with, there is a well-defined beef type that admits of less flexibility than is generally regarded.

The first thing that should be looked to is the general beef form—low, broad, deep, smooth, and even, with parallel lines. No wedge shape is wanted for the block.

Next in importance is a thick even covering of the right kind of meat in the parts that give the high-priced cuts. This is a very important factor in beef cattle that is often overlooked.

About 28 per cent. of a good carcass of beef sells for nearly 64 per cent. of the total value. The high-priced cuts are the ribs and loins. These parts on an average sell for about three times as much per lb. as the others. Good, broad, well-covered backs and ribs are absolutely necessary to a good carcass of beef, and no other excellencies, however great, will compensate for the lack of this essential.

It is necessary to both breed and feed for thickness in these parts. And mere thickness and substance here is not all. Animals that are soft and patchy, or hard and rolled on the back, are sure to give defective and objectionable carcasses, even though they are thick; and they also cut up with correspondingly greater waste. The men who buy our cattle and fix their market value are shrewd enough to know almost at a glance how much and just what kind of meat a steer or a carload of steers will cut out; and if the producer overlooks any of the essential points he is compelled to bear the loss.

Then, in addition to securing the general form and make-up, together with good backs, ribs, and loins, there is a certain quality, character, style, and finish, that constitute an important factor in determining the value of beef cattle. One of the first indications of this is to be found in the skin and coat. A good feeding animal should have soft mellow touch, and a fine but thick and heavy coat. A harsh, unyielding skin is an indication of a sluggish circulation and low digestive powers. The character and finish exemplified by a clear, prominent yet placid eye, clean cut features, fine horn, and clean, firm bone, all go to indicate good feeding quality and a capacity to take on a finish of the highest excellence, and consequently to command high prices.

A COMPARISON.

I have here illustrations of two steers fed at the Iowa Experiment Station; one is a Jersey and the other is a Hereford. While they were in the feed lot the Jersey made a gain of two lbs. a day for nine months, and the Hereford 2.03 lbs. for fourteen months. There was practically no difference in the rate and cost of gain. Judged by the record they made up to the time they went to the market the Jersey would take rank close to the Hereford in both rate and economy of gain. But the interesting part of the comparison came later. The Jersey took on flesh rapidly, and was exceedingly fat and well-finished. He was as good as it is possible to make a Jersey steer. Yet when he went to market he had to sell at a price much below the top quotations, while the Hereford went considerably above the top for any other cattle on the market.

But you may say that this was partly prejudice. I used to think so, but since I have followed cattle through the feed lot

and to market and on to the block, and carefully ascertaining all the facts for several years, I have changed my mind. I will show you where the difference was in those two steers. The Jersey belongs to a breed that has been developed for centuries for the specific purpose of making butter—that is, putting the product of its feed in the milk pail. They are rough, angular, and bony, and when you fatten them, as you can do, they do not put their fat into the tissues of the high-priced cuts of steaks and roasts on their backs; but this steer had 190 lbs. of what is termed loose or internal tallow, 55 lbs. of suet on a 763-lb. carcass; that is, 31.1 per cent. of that steer's carcass was tallow. Tallow was at that time worth 4c. a pound, while the best loin cuts were worth 19c., at wholesale. And besides that, this steer only dressed 57.5 per cent. of beef, while the Hereford dressed 67.5 per cent. Then the Hereford had only 59 lbs. of tallow and 38 lbs. of suet on an 888-lb. carcass—equivalent to 15 per cent.

And besides this striking difference in percentage of meat in high-priced cuts, the meat of the Jersey was very much inferior to that of the Hereford. The Jersey steer went on accumulating fat around his paunch and internal organs to the extent of nearly one-third of his body-weight, while he hadn't meat enough on his back to decently cover his bones. This explains why you can never get a Jersey, or a Holstein or any other roughly made steer smooth, no matter how long you fatten them. Thus you see there is a reason why rough cattle do not sell. These same distinctions are largely true of the native and all other improved cattle, when an attempt is made to fatten them for beef. The men who buy them don't need to kill them to find it out; they know it as soon as they see them.

So when we put a steer into the feed lot to fatten, it is right to know that he is gaining rapidly and cheaply, but we also want to know whether he is making a 4-cent product or a 19-cent product. If he hasn't the beef type, and hasn't the characteristics of a beef animal bred into him, he will fall short of the mark. Feed alone does not make a high selling product.

The Duroc-Jersey Hog.

The Duroc family of red hogs were so called by Isaac Frink, a prominent farmer living in the town of Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y. In the spring of 1823, Mr. Frink took a mare to the noted stallion Duroc, then owned by Harry Kelsey, in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., about 25 miles away. There he saw a litter of ten red pigs, the production of a pair of red pigs brought the year before by Mr. Kelsey, from Queen's county, or imported by him. The produce of these pigs was much sought after, and assumed the name after Mr. Kelsey's famous horse, "Duroc." They spread all through the New England States, and became very popular on account of their great qualities.

Other accounts say that Spanish red hogs, as they were then called, were imported by Hon. J. B. Clay, when minister to Lisbon in 1850. They became very popular, being easily fattened and well-known in eastern New York and New Jersey. The standard for Duroc Jersey swine has been gradually formulated by western breeders, who claim for them that they are free breeders, the pigs very strong at birth and requiring very little attention at any time.

Following are the points of the improved Duroc Jersey:—

Head and Face.—Head small in proportion to size of body; wide between

eyes; face nicely dished (about half way between Poland China and Berkshire), and tapering well down to nose; surface smooth and even.

Eyes.—Lively; bright and prominent.

Ears.—Medium; moderately thin; pointing forward and downward, and slightly outward, carrying a slight curve; attached to head neatly.

Neck.—Short; thick, and very deep; slightly arching.

Jowl.—Broad; full and neat; carrying fullness back to point of shoulders and on line with breast bone.

Shoulders.—Moderately broad, very deep, and full, and not extending above line of back; carrying thickness well down.

Chest.—Large, very deep, filling full behind shoulders, and breast bone extending well forward so as to be readily seen.

Back and Loin.—Medium in breadth, straight or slightly arching, carrying even width from shoulder to ham; surface even and smooth.

Sides and Ribs.—Sides very deep, medium length, level between shoulders and hams, and carrying out full down to line of belly. Ribs long and sprung in proportion to width of shoulders and hams.

Belly and Flank.—Straight and full, and carrying well out to line of sides. Flank well down to lower line of sides.

Hams and Rump.—Broad, full and well down to hock. Buttocks full, and come nearly down to and fill full between hocks. Rump should have a rounding slope from loin to root of tail; same width as back, and well filled out around tail.

Legs and Feet.—Medium in size and length, straight, nicely tapering, wide apart, and well set under the body, patterns short and strong. Feet short, firm and tough.

Tail.—Medium large at base, and nicely tapering and rather bushy at point.

Coat.—Moderately thick, and fine, straight, smooth and covering the body well.

Color.—Cherry red, without other admixtures.

Size.—Large for age and condition; boars two years old and over should weigh 600 pounds; sows same age and condition, 500 pounds; boars, 18 months, 475 pounds, and sows, 400 pounds; boars, 12 months, 350, and sows, 300 pounds; boars and sows six months of age, 150 pounds. These figures are for animals in fair show condition.

Action and style.—Action vigorous and animated, style free and easy.

Conditions.—Healthy; skin free from any scurf, scales, sores and mange, and flesh evenly laid on over the entire body, and free from lumps.

Disposition.—Very quiet and gentle; easily handled or driven.

long as they go forward in health, the hog is the most voracious of animals. We would naturally be led to believe that he also was possessed of a powerful constitution, and would be better prepared to resist disease than almost any other creature, but exactly the contrary is the fact with the domesticated hog.

This extraordinary quickness of functions becomes a serious disadvantage when disease attacks the body, because when the regular large supply of nutrition is cut down by the action of some disorder, the hog's strength quickly ebbs, and his powers of resistance to disease rapidly succumb. If a serious trouble attacks the stomach or bowels, or both, he usually dies within a few hours. Pneumonia is almost certain death for him within one or two days, and he will often die from a sudden attack of acute indigestion. All this is because the functions of the hog's body have been created and maintained by extremely rapid digestion and assimilating, and they cannot endure long when the supply of nutrition is greatly reduced or entirely cut off. Here, then, is the primary cause of why the "hogs lie down and die so easy." The secondary cause is the close confinement in which the hog is reared, where it is furnished with all the food it can consume without any effort on its part, so that it almost wholly lacks the exercise that is necessary to the full development of animal life, if it is to enjoy

sound health and maintain and transmit a strong constitution.

In the wild state the hog spends his days laboriously. He leads a life of constant activity which is forced upon him by his necessities. In this way he stores up muscle and nerve power and is capable of quite long endurance. This is the result of an active life, and the constant necessity of hard work to gain food, which is not made up of corn and other concentrated grains, but consists of roots, grasses, nuts, seeds and succulent plants of all sorts. Under these conditions disease seldom visits the wild hog's abode. He either is killed by some enemy or dies of old age.

Man has accepted the hog as a prime article of food. For many years he has been carefully selecting and breeding the animal with a view to secure the highest development of those qualities which are considered the most desirable. The result is that we have a hog with the smallest possible bones and the largest amount of flesh that can be made to grow. The muscular elements have been almost entirely sacrificed to gain this end, and the nervous system is, in the same way, weakened to the lowest point that permits of a degree of health which will attain the highest approval on the butcher's block. By carrying out this scheme of breeding, man has fallen into the evil habit of practically depriving the hog of exercise. From the

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold **50 years ago**. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—**50 years of cures**. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the **same old plant** that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since **we** make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the **same old sarsaparilla** because it works the **same old cures**. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and —it's Ayer's.

A Hog Talk

By Theo. Lewis.

"Why do my hogs lie down and die so easy?" is a question heard on every hand. The reasons are very simple. In the first place, the hog leads what may be termed a fast life. His digestive apparatus works at white heat all the time. In from twenty-five minutes to an hour he will digest food in its raw state that would take a healthy man's stomach from six to nine hours to digest, after it had been properly prepared for human use. The constitution of the hog is based on his powers of assimilation. The economy of his body has been adapted to this fast work of digestion, and it has become necessary to keep its functions in harmony; and as

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time the pig is born to the hour of his slaughter he is fed and cared for, and as he cannot be a beast of burden he is usually confined to some small enclosure, often so constructed and in such a state of filth that it is a wonder the hogs in it survive for even a few months. All chances of exercise, such as seeking food, and drink, or taking a playful run, are out of the reach of the pigs when so confined. They lead a life void of all ambition to strive for themselves, to seek for food or to do battle with an enemy. It is this lack of exercise that is a cause of the hog's inability to resist disease.

Size and Feeding

Prof. Haecker says:—It has been time and again demonstrated at the Minnesota Experiment Station that there are large cows with comparatively small feeding capacity, and, on the other hand, some of the small cows had even greater feeding and digesting capacity than some of the large ones. There is no one rule of feeding that has led astray so considerable a number of our American experimenters, and destroyed the practical value of their work, as the one declaring that animals should be fed according to their size.

Some cows with short legs and light quarters will barely raise the beam at 900 lbs., and yet having a very capacious middle will eat and digest more than others with long heavy quarters, with a comparatively light body, and weighing 1,200 lbs. It has been clearly shown in our experiments in cost of production that small or medium cows have larger digesting capacity in proportion to their size than large cows. Indeed, this seems to hold good with all our domestic animals, not only so far as feeding capacity is concerned, but in strength and endurance as well. In breeding to increase size we always fail to increase strength and endurance or speed in the same proportion.

That the cost of maintenance is fairly measured by the size of an animal is true only in a general way. We must always take temperament in to account. An animal having a highly developed nervous system would, under certain conditions, require more food for maintenance than would another animal of the same size under similar conditions but having a highly developed vital temperament. In the future, temperament and form in the animal will be found to play a more important part than has been generally supposed. Indeed, I am satisfied they will be found to be greater factors in deciding the usefulness or adaptability of animals for specific purposes than the generally accepted breed characteristics.

A dairy cow should be selected because she has the proper temperament and digesting capacity, not because she is a Shorthorn or Holstein, an Ayrshire, or a Jersey. Breeders ignoring these two important factors have caused the production of so many worthless animals in all our pedigreed stock. They used sires simply because they belonged to certain breeds, had certain breed markings which count for nought. Had they held closely to a highly developed nervous temperament in a dairy cow, the vital temperament in the meat-growing animal, and the motive temperament when action and speed is wanted, and also in animals bred for great digesting powers, the scrub would long since have been a thing of the past.

Jones—How much do you pay your typewriter? Brown—Sh! I used to pay her \$15 a week. Jones—How much do you pay her now? Brown—Sh! She allows me \$15 a week now; we're married.—Judge.

Crossing the Buffalo

Mr. Charles Goodnight, of Clarendon, Texas, has been engaged for seventeen years in crossing the American buffalo on various breeds of domestic cattle. The results of his experiments are quite interesting, and to some extent, instructive to the student of cattle breeding. In 1879 he captured four buffalo calves, and has now a herd of thirty-six pure blood buffaloes, from which to draw his supply of blood on that side of the process. Among the somewhat curious results he has obtained are the following:

He has never succeeded in getting the buffalo to cross with any breed of cattle save the native Texas cow, the Galloway and the Polled-Angus.

The half-breeds from the Galloway are hornless, thus showing the strong prepotent power of the Galloway blood. This cross, however, proves very uncertain. With the Polled-Angus the cross is far more certain, and satisfactory. A strange feature is that with this breed all of the calves of the first cross are heifers. Mr. Goodnight has never yet succeeded in getting a bull calf from the first cross. The half-breed Polled-Angus heifers breed every year, whereas the buffalo cow breeds only every second year.

When the half-breed cows are mated with a pure blood buffalo bull, male calves are often the result, but every three-quarters male thus obtained has proved barren (sterile), though the three-quarters heifers breed readily. It is evident, from this, that no hybrid of these two breeds can ever be obtained, any more than between the ass and the horse.

It would prove an interesting study to inquire into the reason, if possible, for the uniform production of heifers on the first cross, with a view of throwing some light on the law which governs the establishment of sex. Certain it is that there is such a law, or else there could not be such marked uniformity in one direction. There is a chance here for considerable speculation as to the hidden cause or causes.

Buffalo Jones, of Oklahoma, who is at present in Washington, has made the Interior Department a proposition to corral the remnant of the once mighty herd of American bison. Practically all of the animals left in a wild state are in the Yellowstone National Park, and Mr. Jones says they do not exceed thirty in number. He is an authority on buffaloes, and he says that if the remaining animals are to be preserved they must be gathered at once. The number of buffaloes in the United States in 1840 was estimated at 5,000,000. All that is now left of that mighty herd is less than 100. They are the outcome of the thirty placed in the National Park over twenty years ago.

Sheep Breeding.

This is the season when every sheep man that is alive to business will be looking over his flock for the ewes to be kept for next year's breeding. Individuality is the great point to be noted, and the shepherd that has not the faculty of knowing every sheep by head mark the same as other men perceive the distinction between human beings is not yet up to the mark as a true sheep man. The first thing to look for in a ewe is the quality of her last crop of lambs. She may be a little thin herself, but if she has nursed a pair of good ewe lambs with promise of future growth in them, that kind is the kind of sheep to keep as long as she has a tooth in her head.

This is somehow not just the kind of country for long-lived sheep. About three crops of good lambs is the average profit from a good ewe, and if yours are rather broken down by last year's nursing, it may be the wisest course to fit them for the butcher and sell them before the snow flies. A ewe may be rather thin and still good for another year's breeding, but thinness differs from a broken down condition. The very first ewe to be got rid of is the one that has raised one poor sort of lamb and is herself a very good looking sheep. No further proof is needed of the unfitness of such a beast to reproduce her species.

Having picked out all the best of the aged stock, the twin shearlings, if you have been handling the right sort, should more than make up your number for next year. If you have a patch of Essex rape or turnips broad casted on good fallow, let those ewes have the run of it for an hour every night after they have done their best on the prairie. Late French weed is much relished by sheep, and for the same reason wild mustard on summer fallow is a favorite bite. If nothing else is handy, throw them a greenish-cut oat sheaf. Everything or anything to bring them into right condition, so that when mated to the ram they may be in the best possible condition to begin the functions of maternity. In sheep breeding more even than in most other things, "Well begun is half done."

Fitting Show Cattle.

Grooming is as necessary with show cattle as with horses, if they are to be shown to best advantage. A couple of months' grooming will bring them up to fine form, providing they have been well fed and kept in clean quarters. We want as far as possible new coats shining like those of spring. A good means of getting the old hair to shed is to provide a blanket for each animal and have it worn 12 to 14 hours a day. A good washing with carbolic soap and tepid water should be given at the commencement of blanketing to remove the dandruff from the hide. Once a month afterwards will be often enough to wash if the bedding is well looked after. A rough-coated beast or one having more than an ordinary amount of dandruff may require an extra washing and a heavier blanket, with a little oil rubbed in, which will usually give the desired gloss. It requires rubbing and brushing, brushing and rubbing, day after day, and considerable elbow grease, to put on the shine.

"A corn brush, a soft brush and a chamois skin are the tools required for putting on the polish." The skin becomes soft under this treatment, and a curry comb should be seldom used. In rubbing down with the cloth it must be done quickly. The friction raises a certain amount of heat, which is the main agent in putting on the shine. Nothing equals the bare hand for putting on the fine touches. It is not easy to say when grooming is perfect, but when the skin will no longer soil a white kid glove with either dust or hair, there is not much to complain of. This condition is not, however, reached without many days of careful sheeting and rubbing. Some fancy they can with one washing and a few groomings do all that can be done, but there is a great difference between the hastily prepared skin and one that has had weeks of labor, and the fine touch which skilful and persistent grooming gives may turn the scale, even with an expert judge, where the competition is very close.—Agricultural Gazette, Eng.

The Shetland Pony.

Few types of horses are so interesting as the Shetland pony. Other types fulfil functions more or less fixed, which only age diversifies. The hunter is a hunter always, until a bad spill in the field strains his tendons beyond remedy, when he probably falls into the hands of the country hawker. The cob that carried "my lady" in the days of its youth finds itself relegated one day to the shafts of a hansom. But it does not require the hand of age to classify the Shetland pony. Starting life on the bare, bleak, scraggy pastureland of the Shetlands, he may rise to the luxury of a pony-chaise and a charming stable; or, missing that, he may be sent to the mines as if he were a Siberian convict, to spend his days and nights in the bowels of the earth hauling coal.

Whatever may have been the origin of the Shetland pony, or "Sheltie," as he is called, we may conclude that he is the product of many inherited changes and conditions which in the course of centuries have given birth to the most remarkable of the equidae—the smallest of the British, if not of all the European breeds. At one time, he differed less in degree from the horse of the northern counties of Scotland than he does now. This might point either to a common origin, or to some remote admixture of the blood of the former which has at different times been introduced. A tradition used to exist that some of the horses which were carried by the Spanish Armada were left on the islands; but this has been disproved, as only one of the ships of the Armada managed to get so far north, and she was wrecked on the Fair Isle, where her crew perished after having eaten everything which the natives could give them, including their ponies. Nearly 50 years ago the late Sir Arthur Nicholson introduced an Arab stallion, which was used for crossing the native ponies; but this and other experiments were not successful, the produce deteriorating in the course of a few generations. "In this we see," said a quaint writer, "the wisdom of Providence, for their way being deep and mossie in many places, these lighter horses come through where the heavier and bulkier would sink." The Shetland pony has been finished in Nature's workshop, and fitted in the process of time by modifications, wrought chiefly through the law of natural selection, for the sphere he inhabits. Inured to the hardships of an island swept by the storms of a tempestuous sea, his only shelter being that afforded by the crags, ravines, and hillsides of his native home; subsisting on the scanty herbage to be obtained from the sedgy bog, the heathery hill, and barren store, supplemented in times of stress by sea ware, the "Sheltie" been evolved in the distinctive form we now find him, admirably suited to his conditions of life.

Inhabiting a limited and isolated area, he represents perhaps one of the purest breeds in this country. Long neglected, even by his owners, the small Crofters of the islands, who showed more regard for their oxen and sheep, he has now been taken under the patronage of the rich and fashionable, lives in clover so far as it is considered expedient to indulge his appetite.

The Sheltie is extensively used as a coal pit pony, where he lives underground for years and never sees the sun. The Marquis of Londonderry, who owns a number of Durhamshire pits, bought one of the Shetland Islands to be used solely for breeding ponies, and since then, by careful selection of the males, the breed has been much improved. There is now

a regular stud book for Shetlanders, the same as for the larger breeds of horses. Mr. George Bruce, of Aberdeen, is secretary of the association.

An English exchange mentions a Leicester ram that weighs 462 lbs.,

The Russell Chronicle says Mr. Gil-mour got \$47 a head for seven three-year-olds from Mr. Mullins last week. Well bred. Well fed. Top price.

Trotting, even in the south, has at present a new sensation. Marion Mills, "the guideless wonder," is a handsome mare that without any driver has gone a mile in 2:04½. She is an animal of great intelligence and spirit, and all that is done to keep up her speed is to throw a few stones at her as she passes.

The Yorkton Enterprise points out that only a few of the cattle breeders out that way seem to know the value of a well-bred bull, Scotch always preferred. Some men do have the right sort of bull, the one that has been bred specially for beefing quality, and their stock comes always early to the proper degree of fitness. A coarse beast takes a year more time and is worth less even then.

Lord Londonderry has made a very interesting experiment in cross breeding cattle. He bought a well-bred white Shorthorn bull from Mr. Duthie, of Collynie. To him he mated four Polled-Angus heifers, four Galloways, four West Highlanders, and four Shetlanders. The produce are now grazing in one field, and are very fine cattle. A Galloway steer and a West Highland steer are very noticeable for size and smoothness. Such a test carried along for a few years would be both instructive and curious.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Stock Growers' Association, held at Macleod, the following resolutions were passed: "That the legislative assembly be requested to instruct the brand recorder not to record any brands for Indians, in accordance with the ruling of the Indian department; that \$500 be appropriated as a wolf bounty on wolves killed after this date." In this connection the number of the inspectors to pay this bounty was reduced to three: Mr. Greely, Maple Creek; Mr. McKay, Calgary, and Mr. John Black, Macleod. Five dollars is to be paid for all dogs and pups, and \$10 on full grown females. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the association at Calgary on the second Thursday in April.

The colts from Mr. Rutherford's thoroughbred horse, Kilburn, have been worthily upholding the reputation of their sire in the various show rings of the province. At the Winnipeg Industrial there were five of them entered and they carried off five prizes. At Portage la Prairie Kilburn youngsters secured ten prizes, five first and five second. At Carberry Mr. James Bray showed his two fine fillies, and both secured first prizes, while at Brandon his chestnut two-year-old defeated the largest ring of fine colts ever shown in Manitoba. This is a very satisfactory showing, and as it is but a repetition of the victories of previous years, it is little wonder that Kilburn is acquiring a provincial reputation as a sire of prize winners.

A. McLay, of Horse Hills, N. W. T., has a patch of fall wheat which is now ready to cut, and shows a big return. A farmer at the White Mud is said to have several acres of fall wheat which have done well.

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AMONG THE FARMERS.

How Good Cattle are Raised.

I have for the last two months spent every spare moment either on the farms or fair grounds of Manitoba, and I think it is about the only way of getting in touch with the real farming conditions of the country.

I have gone in that time all the way from Emerson to Virden, and may as well go back to Emerson to begin my remarks.

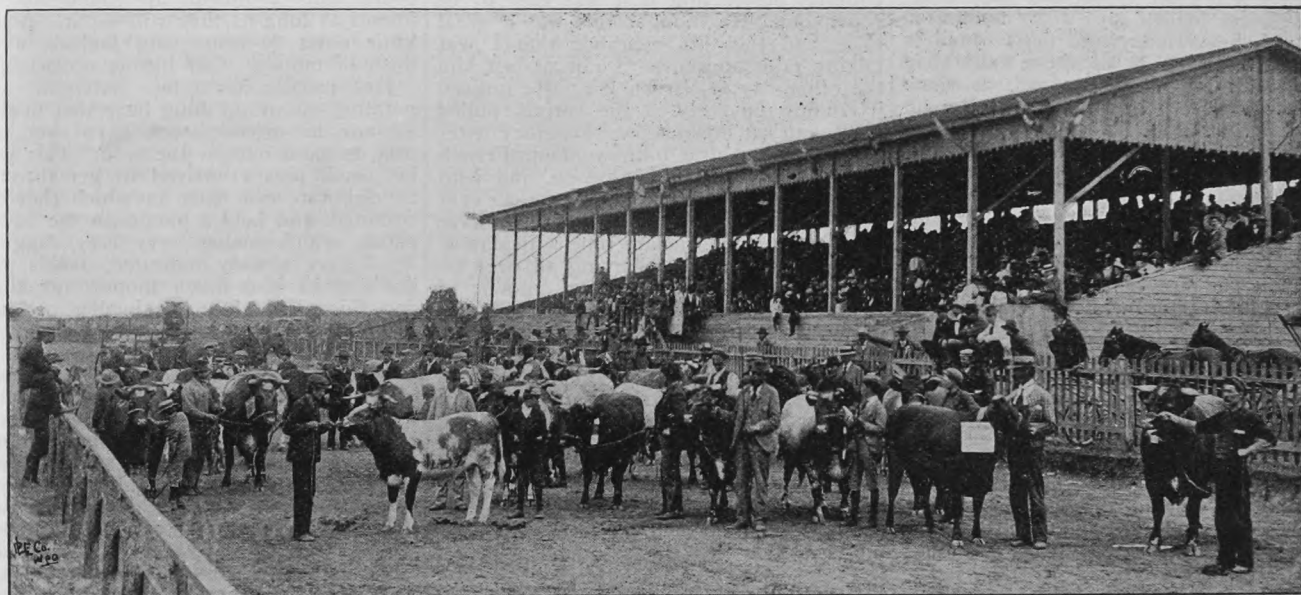
Everybody, at least as far west as Brandon, must have seen the Fraser herd of beef cattle. I think that it is far more important to investigate the processes by which such stock are produced, than merely to admire them with the red tickets on them. The raising of stock of any sort, of quality such as the Frasers can always turn out, is not a thing to be taken up for two or three years and then dropped when some new whim attracts

Clan Fraser during the past month would take a few leaves out of their book. A man may not be able to take in all the varieties of stock that the Frasers can now put in a show ring, but he can at least make a manful beginning, and stay with it.

I can point to no better exemplification of this than the case of George Allison, of Burnbank, who has also been a very successful prize winner all the way from Winnipeg to Virden. He knows what a good beast should be, and has plenty of perseverance to keep him going steadily on in the way by which good stock are bred and made fit for market. He bought the promising son of a well-bred western bull, and has handled him so successfully that he can now boast of one of the most stylish and promising three-year-old bulls ever seen in this province, but the grade cattle that he was able to show at the same time go to prove, with equal plainness, that he is able to give a good account of everything that he puts his hand to. The breeding and steadily successful management of any herd of cattle,

this year. It is only in the natural order of things that pure bred dairy herds should turn out fine specimens of their various breeds, but what this country needs for every-day business is a graded cow that for all practical uses, either as breeder or milker, is worth about as much to her owner as if she were pure bred. This valuable class of cows is every year getting more and more numerous, and I am sorry, for the sake of our advancing dairy production, that more attention is not paid by the general public to this class of stock. A dozen of the best cows in the district put in competition before a good judge, ought to be a very attractive and valuable object lesson, but it really does not attract as many observers as a fakir with a three-cornered hole in the bottom of an empty barrel and a handful of cheap cigars.

I saw a good deal of occasional kicking against the awards in these classes, but think that upon the whole, the judges fixed a sound ideal in their own minds as to the kind of cow they wanted, and decided accordingly. A good show dairy



Parade of Prize Cattle, Brandon Fair.

us. The Frasers, and some other good men that I might name, were on the right line before ever they set foot in Manitoba. They only went on doing as they were doing before they came here. Having selected a place they thought worth staying on, they began by degrees to collect good breeding animals of different sorts. Two or three breeds of sheep, well-bred cattle, and capital farm horses were shown by them a dozen of years ago, and the finest fleece of wool I have ever seen in America grew on one of their Leicester rams in 1886. They have about gone out of Leicesters now, but have still a few good ones of the finer woolled breeds. Everybody can remember the "big Donalds" of former Winnipeg shows, and the herd of well-finished Shorthorn beeves that has just won scores of prize tickets is the natural outgrowth from these first beginnings.

The point I make is that in all the stock they handle, the Frasers aim at winning prizes with beasts entitled to win them on their merits. They have now reduced the feeding of beef steers to a finer and more thorough system than ever before, and are always ready to step into the ring for a fresh fight. It is this kind of thing that makes good work and satisfactory results along any line of action, and I should be glad if those who complain of the long list of prize tickets won by the

pure or graded, is not a thing of fits, but an all-the-year-round contract, and the man who can stay most steadily with it is the man who is most sure to be found at the top of the heap in the long run.

I mention both these cases just to show that success is not a thing of lucky hits, but must be honestly earned by long years of patient attention to the details of breeding, feeding and management. There is no lottery in these diggings.

There are still too many cases at all our fairs, big and little, in which exhibits of all kinds are entered not to win prizes on their merits, but merely to lift them. A very live exhibitor learns, for example, that there are various classes in which no entries have yet been made, and he at once sets himself to fill the bill by gathering together as many odds and ends as possible, and so pick up by default all the money that's going. This may be sound enough business from a money point of view, but is a very poor way of improving the quality of our stock and produce. Occasionally we see animals overfitted for show purposes, but that is much less objectionable than to have a lot of trash thrust in at the last moment without any pretence of fitness, merely for the sake of grabbing a few dollars of the society's prize money.

I have never seen so many good examples of dairy cows as have been shown

cow is not necessarily the cow that will give the biggest quantity of good milk. What I deem the essential points are good milking type and temperament, sound and vigorous digestion, and a handsome and well-proportioned milking vessel, with teats big enough for every-day business. Whenever, from neglect or mismanagement, she has got away from that style of vessel, she must go out of court, if I'm to be judge.

THE WEED QUESTION.

Far more people are interested in clean and profitable crops than even in good stock. I am afraid that, so far as personal observation goes, we have more to learn as a people in the way of economical production of grain than of four footed animals. Here and there gratifying examples do occur of men who are either doing well already or are feeling their way to a process by which they will do better in the future than in the past. About a month ago I visited the farm of my old friend, George Caron, in the parish of St. Charles, and about ten miles southwest of Winnipeg. He raises a considerable breadth of wheat on the open prairie alongside the Northern Pacific Portage track. He has been at it about a dozen years; is well educated and capable, and ought to know better than most men in

that neighborhood the meaning of what he is doing. I went over the same land about ten years ago, when it was nearly new broken and fairly clean. Now it is more or less infested with French weed, mustard, wild oats and patches of thistle, as well as half a dozen of other minor sorts. Mr. C. alleges that it is harder work farming here than in Quebec, and I believe him. But he is just now working along the best lines possible under the circumstances, and that is why I refer to him here. He has made up his mind that the best chance of holding his own against the weeds and producing paying crops of wheat, is to divide his land into three portions and summer fallow every third year. I hold that it is impossible to go on growing wheat without interruption and at the same time keep up a successful fight with our Red river weed pests. Even if we take newly-broken land we find lots of noxious weeds in the bottom of the first year's crop. Where did they come from? Close investigation will show that the cattle roaming over these vacant lands had fed all fall over the stubbles of weed-infested grain crops, and their droppings were loaded up with undigested seeds of the various weed pests found in such land. Even if all these cattle had been fenced off the new land, as some people try to do, the difficulty is by no means mastered. Bushels of seeds are scattered over the whole country in snow time from every weed-infested field, and the unfortunate farmer in such a locality finds himself much in the position indicated in one of John Bunyan's allegories, where the Enquirer saw one man pouring water on the fire to put it out and another behind pouring in oil to keep it going.

Friend Caron is doing the best possible to keep down noxious weeds on his land, but he is just now fighting against heavy odds. The processes of weed-spreading in the way indicated are about as effective as his methods of weed-killing, good as they are.

His great aim in the summer fallow stage is to start, as early as possible in the summer, and try to get every foul seed to grow as fast as possible. He usually plowed to begin with, harrowing repeatedly all through summer as fast as the weeds could be got to come. This year, for the sake of the thistles, he is using the cultivator, which cuts every growth two or three inches below the surface, thus preventing their forming green leaves, and so killing them by a process of exhaustion. The land thus cultivated he cross-harrows next day, thus inducing great germination of the annual weeds, and is fully satisfied that he is more within sight of victory than ever before.

To show how stupidly summer fallowing can be done there is in the same district a splendid crop of wheat, one-third made up of wild oats which was mowed down only a day or two before I examined it, for the sake of killing the oats. This land had been summer fallowed last year on account of these same oats, but the owner had taken no pains to work out these foul seeds in the year the land was lying idle.

Exactly the same thing was done at Carbery six weeks ago for pigweed. Last year the land was all summer fallowed, for the sake of the pigweed, and this summer the pigweed is worse than ever and the year's crop lost. The secret of all this is that these men never seem to get hold of the idea that foul seeds will not die unless special means are taken to kill them.

Let me give another example of the way this idea works. I have in the month of August seen twenty farmers at different points in the province plowing under, or

rather trying to plow under, heavy crops of ripe seed on land which they imagine they are summer fallowing. One of these men was asked why he was plowing in August instead of June, and he explained that it saved a lot of harrowing. If he had plowed his fallow two months ago lots of the seeds would have germinated. His idea of fallowing seemed to be that the best way of doing the job was to give his land and himself all the rest possible. It never seems to have entered his head that the bushels of seeds he was plowing down every day would ever rise again to give him more bother. Some of these men, who are thus painfully laying up a legacy of future trouble, live very near men who could show them distinctly the right way, and the reason for doing it, but the practical farmers who begin summer fallowing in August never think of learning anything new until it is forced down their throats.

Last winter, at an Institute meeting far west, I was told of a bad outbreak of French weed in the neighborhood, and remarked that its owner had a ten years' contract before him if it was ever to be wiped out. He thought this was a great joke, and told his neighbor that I was talking rank nonsense. I ran against him the other day at Virden fair. He noticed it coming up early in the spring, pulled it all, and sat down to write a spicy letter to show how little I knew about French weed; but a wet day came on, and with it a bigger crop of French weed than ever before, on which he and his family have spent most of their spare time with doubtful results. This is occurring all over on new and clean lands, and no amount of writing or talking seems sufficient to scare these easygoing people into vigorous action. If we can only wake people up to the necessity of vigilance and prompt action in such new districts as Dauphin, a large amount of wasted labor could be saved. One of the best things I have seen done in this connection was the sending of Mr. Braithwaite to Brandon with his exhibit of noxious weeds, not one in half a dozen of which was recognized by the visitors at that fair.

JACK FAIRWEATHER.

Several people have been asking me for more particulars about Jack's farming. They seem to think that I have been spying on their next door neighbors and made notes of their peculiarities. The truth is that the Fairweather tribe is spreading faster here than all the other clans, and all of them are busy furnishing answers to the old question that never needs an answer: "Do men gather grapes off thorns or figs off thistles." Jack's land this year has raised three crops.

First came a mean one of French weed that ripened in the end of May. This has been a great season for mustard, and Jack's was in bloom in June; could be seen two miles off. It is now ripe, and his grain crop is doing its best to make a living out of what the other two have left. About 7 bushels of wheat and 6 lbs. of twine to the acre is my present estimate, for ripe mustard is a very bulky crop. Jack's last year's crop of oats weighed about 25 lbs. to the bushel, and having tested them for seed in a saucer on the window sill, he pronounced them all right. I tried to get him to see that, for various reasons, late barley is the only crop for such land as his, but the oats were sown, and the frosty nights seemed to take out of them any little life they had. Mustard does well in a cold spring, and the golden hue of Jack's oat field was magnificent. Jack thinks his crop may give 50 cents a day for himself and team, but he has, I fear, forgot to count the

seed. How long this sort of cultivation will take to starve him out, I can only guess, but I hear he intends to sell out next March to some tenderfoot who wants an improved farm. Early spring is the only time to sell land with Jack's sort of improvements.

I looked into Jack's stable the last time I passed. All his stock were running out except the bull, which I found fastened in the darkest corner by a stout rope round his neck and a chain at his nose. I fancy it does need extra fastening for a bull so managed. Perhaps it is the bulls kept in this way that now and then get cantankerous and punish their owners, as we read of in the newspapers.

It had been raining a good deal, and the cow corral was like a big hog wallow. They were all lying in the hay yard, a more comfortable place. I noticed a pile higher than the rest, where about two feet of good hay was still to the fore from last year's crop. It was badly bleached by snow and rain, but Jack has no hay knife to cut off a yard or two from the end of the pile, and of course lifts a forkful all round for his horses as long as they will eat it. A hay knife costs 90 cents, and Jack is never flush of money. Old hay is no account.

Jack usually has a nice patch of early potatoes on an old dung heap that neither he nor his predecessors have ever had time to haul out on the land. This year his small pigs contrived to get through an elaborate rail fence in which they are confined, and held a picnic on the potato patch, which makes very easy digging. As I have already indicated, Jack's pigs don't make him much money any time, and this picnic has still further cut into his profits.

I would like immensely to have a half hour's talking at our fair directors, who, for a few dimes, allow fakirs of all sorts to rake in the cash of the gaping country lads, who can see nothing worth looking at in the judges' rings, but will spend hours and a good many nickels hanging round the stands of those tramping sharks, who turn up at every fair with their stale tricks and poisonous cigars. There are only two ways I know of keeping babies, large or small, out of mischief. One way is to keep them in leading strings; the other is to fence out such things as are likely to do them harm. If we keep our boys so ignorant of this wicked world that they do not know a swindle when they see it, the next best thing is to shut out the missionaries of Old Nick from every assembly of which we have any control. R. W. M.

The condition of the Irish landlord is about the worst, and that of the tenant about the best of any classes in the civilized world connected with farming. An Irish landlord gives a case, illustrating this peculiarly Irish state of affairs. In 1860 his father had purchased a small estate in the Landed Estates Courts for £23,000, when land was looked upon as being as good as a government security. Now the Land Commissioners have reduced rents to such an extent that tenants are the real owners. As an example, he says that a tenant of his who paid him £100 a year wished to buy his farm. The Land Commissioners would not allow him to give more than £1,650 for it, so the sale fell through. Since then the tenant has sold his tenant-right in the farm for £2,500!

It is a pleasant sight to see anybody thanking God, for the air is heavy with the hum of murmuring, and the roads are dusty with complaints and lamentations. —C. H. Spurgeon.

FIELD.

Sources of Soil Fertility.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin compiled by Professor Harry Snyder, dealing with the relation of "Humus" to the crop-producing power of the soil. Humus may be taken as the organic vegetable or animal matter found in greater or less abundance in all soils, and Mr. Snyder's experiments have been made with a view to discovering, through actual test by a process of very delicate chemical investigation, the amount of nitrogen in every plot experimented on. The nitrogen of the humus is partially used in producing the grain crops of the rotation, and although it is impossible here to follow in detail the processes by which his results are arrived at, the actual outcome of these experiments is still very interesting. In a plot on which wheat was grown continuously for four years, there was a loss of 1,800 lbs. of humus per acre, and the soil had got considerably lighter in color at the end of the experiment than it was at the beginning. Unskilled observers could easily select on trays in the laboratory the soils from which continuous grain cropping had withdrawn the humus. On two plots, where a heavy crop of clover was introduced between two crops of grain, there was an actual gain of nitrogen. Four continuous crops of oats exhausted the soil nitrogen faster than was done by the same number of wheat crops, because the oat is a more vigorous feeder than the wheat. Barley, grown continuously, was about as exhaustive of humus as even the oats. In addition to the amount actually consumed in the production of the crops, there is a positive waste of nitrogen to a considerable extent in other ways. When a prairie sod is first brought under cultivation it is very rich in humus, and consequently of available nitrogen, a good deal of which is wasted. After the first two or three crops the waste of humus through nitrogen formation becomes more limited. Speaking of summer fallowing, Professor Snyder maintains that the practice of bare fallowing is the cause of very considerable loss, it leaves the soil in the best possible condition for nitrification to take place. The humus is, in fact, more rapidly exhausted than if there were a crop on the land. The great manifest advantage resulting in actual practice in summer fallowing is, in fact, due to the great extra decomposition of humus in the idle year. This also explains the rapidity of growth of summer fallow wheat in the early weeks of summer. So much available plant food having been prepared that the wheat plants are enjoying a continuous feast at the expense of the future productiveness of the land. In fact, if Professor Snyder's observations are correct, there is far more nitrogen entirely wasted than the amount actually used for the production of the crop itself.

Another point dealt with by Professor Snyder is the intrinsic value of the humus from different forms of manure. Different kinds of animal and vegetable matter were experimented with. The humus from chopped oat straw was found to be of comparatively little value, while cow droppings, and green clover showed very superior value. Comparing his chemical tests with an analysis of lands cultivated for 35 years, Professor Snyder was enabled to bring out the same results. In the one case, rotation of crops and regular manuring left the soil in a high state of productiveness because rich in all the elements essential to crop production, while the other, by bad management, got

run down to a low state of productiveness, was apparently dried out and did not contain one-half the elements essential to plant growth. Burning of meadows and forest land was a great source of waste.

Another source of loss besides the waste of nitrogen is the rapid exhaustion of potash and phosphoric acid resulting from continuous cultivation under one kind of crop. A prairie soil before it is brought under cultivation will contain about 1,500 pounds of phosphoric acid and about 800 pounds of potash per acre combined with the humus. After twenty years of cultivation, if the humus is not kept up, there will be about 400 pounds of phosphoric acid combined with the humus.

—o—

Agropyrum versus Brome Grass.

Kenneth McIvor, Virden, who has taken considerable pains to grow for seed purposes native rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*), takes exception to what has been said in *The Farmer* in favor of the foreign variety. In the June issue, referring to the samples then under observation, we said "the native followed close to the foreigner as a free-growing sort." In July this occurs, "Native rye grass beats the timothy, but I want the cows to pass judgment on the palatability of all these grasses. In open field, and no favor, the Brome grass easily leads the procession." These opinions are offered judiciously after many plots have been visited and many growers consulted, both on and off the experimental farms. The Farmer has always tried to do full credit to Mr. McIvor, and spoken favorably of the variety he is interested in disseminating. We say it beats all other native sorts for cultivation purposes. But *The Farmer* is run in the interests of thousands who look to it for reliable information on this and all kindred topics. It is in their interest that it has followed crop after crop to get as nearly as possible all the truth on this subject of seeded grasses. On the Brandon farm Brome did very poorly at first, but has done better since. At Indian Head there has been but one opinion about its merits as a hay and a pasture grass. The reports for 1896 are now before the public. Here is what Mr. MacKay says about last year's crop, and he has had no occasion to retract it this year: "This grass has been sown here for the last six years, and has never failed to give good returns of hay and pasture." Mr. Bedford repeats now, word for word, what he said at Virden some months ago, no one there challenging the correctness of his opinions:—

AWNLESS BROME GRASS (*BROMUS INERMIS*.)

This grass is growing so rapidly in favor that a few notes on its cultivation on this farm may prove of interest.

It is a perennial grass, and a native of Europe. It has a tall stalk with a spreading head and the plant is well provided with leaves. It is relished both by horses and cattle; calves being particularly fond of the tender leaves, and judging from the analysis of this plant as given by the chemist of the experimental farm, Mr. F. T. Shutt, on page 189 of the annual report for 1893, it is very nutritious.

ITS SUITABILITY FOR PASTURE.

As a pasture grass for this province it is perhaps unequalled, starting early in spring it is fit to pasture two weeks earlier than our native grasses, thus admitting of cattle being turned on it much sooner; the aftermath late in the summer is also heavy. This year the experimental farm cattle were pasturing on it up to the first of November, and when snow came it was

still several inches high and quite green; there is no question that this grass will materially assist in keeping up a flow of milk in the autumn months when native pastures are dried up, thus overcoming one of the greatest drawbacks to dairying here, viz., the shortness of the season.

A field of this grass was sown on the experimental farm in the spring of 1890, and has borne crops of hay every year since; the first four crops averaged from 1½ to 2½ tons per acre; last year (the fifth crop) the plants sent up very few stalks, and the crop was scarcely worth cutting for hay, but made fair pasture. This year's heavy rainfall revived the plants, and over two tons of hay per acre were cut."

The Farmer is liable to make mistakes. But, as suggested in Mr. McIvor's letter, it wants to retain public confidence by being correct in its statements. But this is not a question to be decided by the managers of the experimental farms, highly capable as they are. There are dozens of farmers who have tried Brome grass, perhaps some of them who have tried both it and Mr. McIvor's seed. We shall esteem it a favor if any or all of these will give our readers the benefit of their experience in the past as a guide to the many who are waiting for fuller light. To all who have made such trials we say out with the truth whatever it may be. Initials or full names will be given, as wished by the writers. If the cow has an opinion let us have hers too.

—o—

Stack Building.

There could hardly be finer harvest weather than we are now having. Drying breezes, occasionally a shade too lively, and bright sunshine, make an ideally perfect harvest season. But too many have got caught in past years, and may yet get caught before snow flies, just because of the carelessness that springs from fancied security. Two or three weeks of such weather and then came rain. With stacks built to any decent method a wet day does little or no permanent injury. But so careless are people made by one fine fall that they quite forget the risk of a bad one, and their ill-built stacks get drenched to the bottom. If good work required much extra care there would be some excuse for this, but every man really posted in stack-building knows that no matter how great the hurry a stack can be built to turn off water as fast as the one that is built to hold it like a saucer. All depends on the heaving up. Begin the stack either long or round, just like a stook, and be careful that the centre is well filled up, to a foot or 18 inches higher than the outside, and every day that that stack stands it will go on taking a set that will turn off any moderate quantity of rain. Even less than a foot of rise in the centre will do, if the stacker knows his business, for his outside rows are looser than the inside ones, on which he stands all the time. Build in that way and you waste no more time than it takes to do the wrong one, but it makes a big difference if the fine weather breaks up.

This carelessness in stacking is one of the ways in which things that come too easy do more harm than good. Ten years ago too many people thought that if land was well blackened it was good enough to grow a crop, and the man who pulled a big weed as tall as himself to keep it from seeding was thought far too particular. We know better now, and have had to pay very dear some of us for our schooling. It is the same with stacking. Nobody could see any use in building a stack that was to stand only a

month, and even when we want to do better, too few know how to do it. There is but one right principle, firm hearting. Attend to that and you are safe.

Well Water

The Fordwich, Ont., Record publishes an interview with Prof. Shutt of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on a subject that he has only too many opportunities to get familiar with. He says:—

It is difficult to imagine any question of greater or more vital importance than the one of a pure water supply. Our natural waters, as found in Canadian lakes, springs and streams, are unsurpassed in quality and are amongst the purest in the world. But the vast amount of analytical data accumulated in our laboratories, during the past nine years (for we have examined hundreds of samples) shows unmistakably that a very large percentage of wells in rural parts are most seriously polluted. What is the nature of the contamination? It is evidently of the character of drainage from the barnyard, privy and similar sources. In other words, the well receives the inflow of excrementitious matter.

You ask how does such particularly affect the health of the person drinking such water. Well, in the first place, bad water of the kind I have referred to is the chief agent in spreading typhoid fever and many other serious and often fatal infectious diseases. Such water possesses all conditions favorable to the growth of disease germs,—for they feed upon excrementitious matter. Even if such a disease were not communicated to the drinker, I hold that the use of polluted water is decidedly injurious to both man and beast. Its action is most insidious, and its consequences are frequently not observed until long after it has made some grave attack upon the constitution. Diarrhea, indigestion, sick headache, lassitude and the like may frequently be traced to the use of impure water.

Do I consider such water injurious to stock? Most certainly I do. Good health and thrift are dependent upon an ample supply of pure water. Untainted milk, first-class butter and cheese cannot be produced upon the farm where polluted water is used. It should be remembered that because cows may like a certain water it is no guarantee of its good quality; indeed the salt (as that contained in the urine polluting the well) in contaminated water seems to attract rather than repel animals. I attribute the reason of so large a number of wells being polluted to the fact that farmers have been in the habit of locating the well in the barnyard or under one of the farm buildings; in fact, in such a position, that it could not fail to act as a cess-pit. The very stiffest of stiff clays will, in time, become saturated with filth allowing the pollution of the well. Of course in sandy soils it is not long before the drainage matter finds its way into the well."

"And now having said so much, let me in conclusion offer a little advice upon the subject. In the first place sink the well at a safe distance from all possible sources of contamination. Never dig a well in the barnyard or under a building containing animals. Keep out surface water by stone or brick work cemented to the level of the ground water line. Protect the well by means of a tight fitting top, projecting above the surface of the surrounding well. Thoroughly clean out the well from time to time, small animals, such as frogs and mice frequently cause much trouble. Never throw slops or garbage near the well. Don't use the well as a cold storage for milk—an accident

might necessitate a thorough cleaning out of the well. Wash the dairy vessels at some distance from the well and provide a trough or drain for the wash water to easily run away. Careful attention to such matters as these I have suggested will assuredly bring about an improvement in our farm water supply and will go far towards contributing to the healthfulness of the community and success of the farmer.

Crop Estimates.

The Northwestern Miller gives the following estimate of the wheat crop of the countries whose harvest is now being gathered:—

UNITED STATES.

Estimated area to be harvested in 1897	34,000,000 acres
Area harvested in 1896..	34,600,000 acres
Average yield an acre from last ten harvests	13.4 bus
Average outturn from present area would aggregate	455,000,000 bus
Outturn from harvest of 1896	428,000,000 bus
Probable outturn from the harvest of 1897..	500,000,000 bus

RUSSIA, INCLUDING POLAND.

Estimated area sown for harvest of 1897	33,000,000 acres
Area harvested in 1896.	33,700,000 acres
Average yield an acre from last ten harvests.	8.4 bus
Average outturn from present area would aggregate	277,000,000 bus
Outturn from harvest of 1896	320,000,000 bus
Probable outturn from the harvest of 1897..	250,000,000 bus

GERMANY.

Estimated area sown for harvest of 1897	5,100,000 acres
Estimated area harvested in 1896	5,000,000 acres
Average yield an acre from last ten harvests.	20.4 bus
Average outturn from present area would aggregate	106,000,000 bus
Outturn from harvest of 1896 ..	106,000,000 bus
Probable outturn from harvest of 1897	102,000,000 bus

UNITED KINGDOM.

Estimated area sown for harvest of 1897	1,800,000 acres
Area harvested in 1896 .	1,732,000 acres
Average yield an acre from last ten harvests.	30.2 bus
Average outturn from present area would aggregate	54,000,000 bus
Outturn from harvest of 1896	60,000,000 bus
Probable outturn from harvest of 1897	52,000,000 bus

CANADA.

Estimated area sown for harvest of 1897	2,700,000 acres
Estimated area harvested in 1896	2,600,000 acres
Average yield an acre from last ten harvests .	17.8 bus
Average outturn from present area would aggregate	48,000,000 bus
Outturn from harvest of 1896	41,000,000 bus
Probable outturn from the harvest of 1897 ..	51,000,000 bus

BELGIUM.

Estimated area sown for harvest of 1897	682,000 acres
Estimated area harvested in 1896	682,000 acres
Average yield an acre for last ten harvests..	26.5 bus
Average outturn from present area would aggregate	18,000,000 bus
Outturn from harvest of 1896	17,200,000 bus
Probable outturn from the harvest of 1897..	17,500,000 bus

HOLLAND.

Estimated area sown for harvest of 1897	170,000 acres
Estimated area harvested in 1896	172,000 acres
Average yield an acre for last ten harvests ..	27.5 bus
Average outturn from present area would aggregate	4,700,000 bus
Outturn from harvest of 1896	5,400,000 bus
Probable outturn from the harvest of 1897 ..	5,000,000 bus

DENMARK.

Estimated area sown for the harvest of 1897..	115,000 acres
Estimated area harvested in 1896	116,000 acres
Average yield an acre from last six harvests	39.6 bus
Average outturn from present area would aggregate	4,500,000 bus
Outturn from harvest of 1896	4,300,000 bus
Probable outturn from the harvest of 1897 ...	4,800,000 bus

Mr. John Kitson, of Macdonald, carried off thirty prizes at three shows, most of them firsts.

"The other week I travelled from Winnipeg to Halifax in less than four days," said Principal Grant. "This shows how Canada has advanced in a quarter of a century, for in 1872 I made the same journey and it required two months."

The Canadian Elevator Company intend building a mammoth elevator at West Lynne station just opposite the Martin-Mitchell elevator. It is to have a capacity of 80,000 bushels, and is to be run by a 100 horse power gasoline engine.

The summer fair for Central Assiniboia was held at Fort Qu'Appelle on Aug. 11. There were 153 entries in horses and 120 in cattle. A good display was made by the Industrial School. Mr. McLean, Indian Head, had most of the prizes for heavy horses. Some good pedigreed Shorthorns were also present, J. Scott, Parklands, leading. There was the usual programme of sports and horse races. A pleasing feature was the stock parade.

The Minnesota State Board of Education has engaged as principal of its girls' farm school Mrs. Virginia Meredith, who has for 15 years, since her husband died, successfully managed his farm in Indiana. She has acquired considerable reputation as a speaker at farmers' institutes, and this, with her administrative ability, will give a guarantee for a promising start in her new sphere. The school will be for the practical education of farmers' daughters, and large enough to accommodate 500 pupils at the outset. This is a new and hopeful departure, in which others than Minnesota will feel considerable interest.

DAIRY.

Selecting Cows for the Dairy.

By Prof. T. L. Haecker, of the Experimental Station of Minnesota.

We must first determine what we want the animals for, and then select those which are adapted for that particular purpose. At the university we kept a careful account of the cost of keeping each cow of the herd, with a view of determining the cost of a pound of butter made from the milk of each cow. The cost varied from eight to twelve cents a pound, some animals costing fifty per cent. more than others in producing a pound of butter. We divided the herd into two classes and found that the division that cost the most to produce butter had a tendency to put on flesh more than the others. In order to be doubly sure that our conclusions were correct, we made a second test with the same result. Now, why was this? I examined the two classes individually and found that the spare built cow, with a deep body, was the best dairy cow. In both divisions all breeds of cows were represented. What we wanted to find out, if possible, was how to be able to tell, without making a mistake, the animal that would make butter the cheapest. Careful investigation developed the fact that it took one pound of food to maintain 100 pounds of animal weight, so that animal that weighed 900 pounds would digest 18 pounds of feed required nine pounds to support herself and should return the remaining nine pounds to her owner.

We must feed the cow just what she needs to maintain and produce the greatest possible amount of milk, select her food for her, for if you turn her out where she has access to a straw pile or other coarse fodder she will fill her stomach with food that she does not need, and it will occupy the space in the stomach that should be filled with nutriment to produce milk. There is another thing I have noticed, and that is, that in examining Jersey herds we find the animals are generally advanced in age. Large cows are not as good for the dairy as they have to carry too much weight, and it has a tendency to wear them out and they put on beef and break down and wear out.

Northwest Dairymen's Association

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Fotheringham, who had used a separator for a year already, advocated economy, vigilance, efficiency and thoroughness. With regard to the separator system, upon which he spoke from experience, he advanced a number of facts to show its superiority over the ordinary dairy method. With a separator the cream from the milk of twelve cows could be separated in twenty minutes, and the washing of the separator could be done in five or ten minutes more. On the cream raising plan 25 or 30 pans would be necessary. There was a great saving in labor. The butter made from the separator was purer, of a better quality and sold more readily. The separator would give them five cents a pound more for their butter, and at least 6 or 8 per cent. more cream was obtained by the thorough manner in which the butter fat was separated from the milk.

Mr. Fleming, who had used a larger separator than Mr. Fotheringham, agreed with him as to the advantages of the sep-

arator system. He found his very heavy to work by hand, so he rigged up a tread power, which was a great improvement. He thought the farmers should have a large separator that could be run by a pony or tread power. He paid for his separator in one year by the increased quantity and enhanced price of the butter. If there was a drop of blood in the milk the separator would take it out, or any other impurity. He agreed that the butter was purer and would keep better. The separator was easily managed, but great care was needed in keeping it clean.

Speaking on things we know, but do not practice, Mr. Osler said: One of the things they all knew, but did not all practice, was to have the best dairy cows they could get. Another question was, did they treat their common cows as well as they should? Look at the treatment a good many of their cows got in the winter in the matter of feed, warmth, cleanliness and comfort. He thought the right way to tie a cow was to make the stalls seven feet for two cows, and tie with chains, so as to leave the head free. Give them lots of bedding and plenty of light. It is a good plan to have the light in the roof. Make the cow as comfortable as you can in the winter, for nothing is surer that that she will come back on you for your winter treatment. Do your best for the cow and she will do her best for you, but if you starve her in the winter she will revenge herself on you in the summer. Cows, perhaps, are neglected more in the fall when the nights are cold. They should then have a good dry shed to sleep in and a few mangolds or oat sheaves. They would get more from oats and mangolds that way than any other. If they grew mangolds they wanted a good fence, for there was no better way to teach a cow to jump than to grow mangolds in a poor fence. A good dog was a good thing, but when you saw cattle on a farm with half their tails gone it was a sign of too much dog. It was a common thing to hear a farmer say of poor, sun-dried hay that it would make good hay for the cows, but he had a good stack for the horses. That was a mistake, for the cow brought in more money than the horse, not that he advised anybody to neglect his horse, because it was the fat horse that sells, and they did not get much for him even then. The mistake was to think that almost anything was good enough for the cows. About the way to make good butter, they all knew how it was done, but did they do it? Did they make it as easy as they could for their wives by having a good handy milk-house and water convenient and ice put up for the summer? On the wife depended in a great measure the success of the farm, and things should be made as easy for her as possible.

Speaking at Indian Head on "Feed for the Dairy Cow," Mr. W. R. Motherwell said he had found that private dairying under the natural conditions of pasture and shelter as we have them was anything but a remunerative calling, and he was further convinced that the same remark would apply to co-operative dairying as well. If, however, certain conditions were complied with dairying could be made a profitable adjunct to wheat growing, and also an important factor in the successful raising of hogs. One drawback was the lack of early spring and late fall pasture. There were only three months in which dairy stock were supplied with an abundance of succulent food so necessary to a liberal flow of milk. The paper went on to condemn the practice of herding 100 head or more together with a pony and a dog and an impatient small boy. The essence of successful handling of dairy cows was contentment. Added to the treatment mentioned was the fact that

cows were corralled all night without bite or sup. How were they to escape from these difficulties? If the want of cultivated grass could be supplied it would go far to remove the disadvantages. Owing to drought timothy met with indifferent success. Mr. Motherwell went on to refer to Brome grass, which is now attracting so much attention, as follows: Prominent among the many good results obtained by the establishment of experimental farms in this country has been the introduction through that medium of the Austrian Brome grass, technically called *Bromus Inermis*. When the many advantages that this grass possesses are fully recognized by prairie farmers, their dairying will have taken one great stride in the right direction. The characteristics of Brome grass are such as to render it peculiarly adapted to the requirements of this country. It is capable of withstanding severe droughts and will grow on high lands where timothy would utterly fail and at the same time yield a good average crop, while on low moist soil it will grow a proportionately heavier yield, upwards of three tons of hay per acre being a common occurrence. It starts early in spring and remains green and growing up till snowfall. It is a leafy, stout grower, making an excellent fodder, either in a green state or made into hay. Cattle and other stock relish it exceedingly, so much so that fencing it becomes absolutely necessary to prevent all the loose stock in the locality from tramping and eating the life out of it, during the early spring and late fall when cattle are usually at liberty. Both chemical analysis and practical test assure us that this grass is not only highly nutritious but healthful as well. So high an authority as Prof. Saunders reports most favorably on its suitability to the wants of a prairie country. Mr. Mackay, of the experimental farm here, speaks in similar strains, and never misses an opportunity of impressing upon the farmers of the Northwest the advisability of trying this new grass and letting it speak for itself.

Milk Borne Diseases.

The British Medical Journal has recently published a report on this subject that contains much matter for serious consideration. Statistics are published that prove infected milk to have been the cause of 95 outbreaks of disease affecting 2,946 individuals, and causing the death of no less than 367.

Besides tuberculosis, which infects the milk while in the cow's udder, scarletina and diphtheria have been traced to the gentle cow. Outbreaks of scarlet fever have occurred in families using the milk of cows which were affected with a mild skin eruption on the udders and teats; diphtheria, where milk from healthy cows was mixed with that from a case of gargel or inflammation of the udder. Instances are given of infection with these diseases when all the circumstances seem to exclude any other source of contagion than the milk.

Then comes typhoid fever, no less than 48 outbreaks of which are traced to milk which had become infected in one of several ways. Sometimes the water used to wash the pails, etc. (or to dilute the milk) had been contaminated by sewage, sometimes the cows had been drinking impure water, and occasionally the connection between the milk and the disease could not be traced, although evidently present. Cases of illness in the families of dairymen were the cause of several outbreaks of disease, and this discloses a source of danger overlooked in ordinary dairy inspection.

This ghastly array of facts forms a serious indictment against an indispensable article of food and makes an irresistible argument in favor of frequent dairy inspection. If milk-producers would observe the following simple rules there would be very little disease conveyed by milk.

1. Use only the milk of healthy cows, and make sure of this by the tuberculin test, if possible.
2. Do not use milk of cows with any unnatural condition of the udder, such as eruptions, swellings, etc.
3. Use only pure water in connection with the dairy.
4. Keep milk only in sanitary surroundings (clean milk room apart from dwelling rooms.)
5. In case of doubt, boil the milk.

—Fred. Torrance, B.A., D.V.S.

Succulent Feed.

The most conspicuous feature of our western summers is their shortness and the rapidity with which all native vegetation comes to maturity. This, for most crops, is an advantage. But for the dairy it has special drawbacks. By a natural process of selection, only those varieties of herbage have survived that can defy the frosts of early spring or the drouths of late autumn. Bromegrass seems to meet the demand for spring pasture fairly well, but there are several weeks from say the middle of September onward in which cows are compelled to shorten their output mainly because they have no natural supply of succulent food from which to make it. Every one must notice the rapidity with which cattle lay on flesh in the early months of summer. The herbage is so palatable and easily digested, they cannot help getting fat, and for the same reason the yield of the cow is equally liberal. But as the grass dries up, so does she, and it is the business, as it ought to be the study, of the progressive dairy farmer, to employ every means to keep up her output till the extreme cold of winter and the shortage of succulent feed bring her summer's output to its natural termination. Late sown barley, oats and peas, with rape and turnips, or Indian corn are all convenient sources of succulent food, by which the dried prairie grasses may be successfully supplemented. Which of these it shall be may be left to the judgment and circumstances of the individual dairyman. That he cannot fill up a proper season's milk supply without some such help it is hardly necessary here to prove. The point we want to make is that any cow worth calling a cow will pay for extra help in the shape of green feed or bran from now on to the new year. Milk and all such products are worth more money than at any other season, and it should be the aim of the progressive dairyman to make all the milk he can. Once let the cow begin to dry up and no after liberality will restore her yield. Therefore, if you want good profit, now is the time to wake up.

"It looks like rain," said the polite milkman to the lady of the house.
"This milk looks as if it had rained," was the curt response.

The flow of milk once checked by a shortage of feed or by the pastures drying up in late summer cannot be again revived without an expenditure which is vastly in excess of what would have been required to retain it.

The Color that Has a Record.

What better proof can be furnished of the great superiority of Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color" than the fact that it is universally used by the best buttermakers of Canada? Hundreds of voluntary letters from the best creamerymen and dairymen in the land declare that Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color" is the strongest (hence the most economical), the only kind that does not fade, and the most satisfactory in all respects.

Buttermakers do not have to pay for MUD when they use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color;" the last drop in the bottle is as clear as the first.

If you have not tried it yet, you are losing money in your buttermaking.

Ask your dealer for it; do not accept imitations.

Perfumed butter on the dinner table is the latest fad of some wealthy people in London, Eng. The dairies where the butter is made are as odorous as any florist's shop or the laboratory of a perfumer.

A thorough student of cows can often tell much about the dairy capacity of a strange animal by a study of her exterior points. A certain shape of udder, barrel, neck, and hips has come to be recognized as the true dairy type. Yet this type is not by any means absolutely reliable as a cow indicator. The external form may have been got from one ancestor, the milking equipment from another and only actual test can in such a case decide.

Australia has had one of the worst droughts ever known there. The effect has been almost a butter famine in Melbourne, where in June butter was selling at about twice its normal value. Under these circumstances some of the butter merchants cabled to have their Victorian butter shipped back to Melbourne, while others endeavored to get the customs authorities to remove the import duty of 2d. per lb. on butter, with a view to importing Danish and Swedish. At present South Australia is importing from Victoria and New Zealand, and the best butter, which usually sells at this time of the year at 10d. to 1s. per lb., is now over 2s., and hay, which is usually from £2 to £3 a ton of 2,000 lbs., is now £7.

The North British Agriculturist, in its issue of August 4, published the last of a series of articles on Danish farming. The writer illustrates the article by a number of cuts reproduced from kodak photographs of cow stables in Denmark. He agrees with Mr. Spiers, an eminent Scottish farmer, who visited Denmark lately with several other members of the Royal Commission on tuberculosis, in saying that Danish dairy stocks were, as a rule, kept under the most deplorable sanitary conditions. Tuberculosis of a generalized and very virulent type was exceedingly prevalent there, and the wells for the water supply to the farm households and live stock as well as for the washing of the butter were in three cases out of four within less than a dozen yards of the dungstead; so that he had been forced to the conclusion that many of the obscure cases of typhoid fever in this country were caused by the use of Danish butter.

Bridegroom (wealthy): "I wonder, dear, how you came to marry an ordinary fellow like me?" Bride: "I haven't the least idea. Mamma managed the whole affair."



The
Alexandra
Cream
Separator

All the gold of the Klondike will not satisfy a hungry man. He must have bread and plenty of good butter if gold will buy it. Now, gentlemen, catch the tide when it flows. It doesn't flow all the time. Keep your cows in milk this fall and winter and, if you have not already done so, put in an Alexandra Cream Separator—the best in the world—by which you can make good Butter and a fifth more of it, with half the present labor.

Apply to the agents or to the makers, R. A. LISTER & CO., LTD., 232 King St., Winnipeg, manufacturers of Dairy Machinery and dealers in Dairy Supplies and Produce.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

R. MCKENZIE, PROPRIETOR,

HIGH BLUFF, MANITOBA.

Breeder and Importer of Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young Cattle for sale. Large English Berkshire Pigs, several very fine Sows fit to breed, and Boars ready for service. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.



Cinderella's fairy god-mother, with one touch of her magic wand, transformed the maiden's rags and tatters into the richest silks and satins. There are thousands of young women to-day who need a fairy god-mother, who will touch them with the wand of health. A girl's best gift is her health.

Every girl may be a healthy girl and become a healthy wife

and a capable mother, if she will but take the proper care of herself in a womanly way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine for ailing women, young or old. It strengthens and invigorates the organs distinctly feminine. It promotes regularity of their functions. It allays irritation and inflammation. It checks unnatural and exhausting drains. It puts the whole organism concerned in wifehood and motherhood into perfect condition.

Almost all of the ills of womankind are traceable to some form of what is known as "female complaint." Troubles of this kind unfit a woman for wifehood and motherhood. Thousands of grateful women have been rendered healthy and happy by the use of this marvelous medicine. At their own request, the experience and testimony of many of them have been included in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The "Favorite Prescription" is sold by all good dealers and an honest dealer will not try to induce you to take an inferior substitute for the sake of extra profit.

Mrs. G. A. Conner, of Alleghany Springs, Montgomery Co., Va., writes: "My daughter, aged 15 years, had a goitre coming on her neck and it disfigured her very much. I am happy to say that it has disappeared after the use of one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

In paper covers, 31 one-cent stamps; cloth binding, 50 cents. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Practical Imperialism

The British Empire has been built up on business lines, and on business lines it is going to be held together. Sentiment counts for something, but the strongest tie between England and her colonies is the tie of mutual interest. On national holidays we will all sing "Rule Britannia," and hoist the Union Jack, and drink the health of the Queen, but during the plain prosaic weeks of working days that come between we will draw closer together in an effective union of hearts and pockets by doing business with our colonies. We would no more speak disrespectfully of the Imperial ideal than of the Equator, but the backbone of that ideal is a real community of business interests.

Canada has grasped the situation. Her recent legislation has opened the way to cultivating Imperial patriotism by the development of trade within the Empire.

of making the Dominion food purveyor to the British consumer, and it only needs sustained and loyal effort on both sides of the Atlantic to make the scheme a success. On the other side they are subsidizing ship-owners to provide facilities of transport, encouraging the producer by granting a bonus for the creation of cold storage accommodation, and safeguarding our interests by stringent laws against adulteration of butter and cheese. The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada is absolutely prohibited.

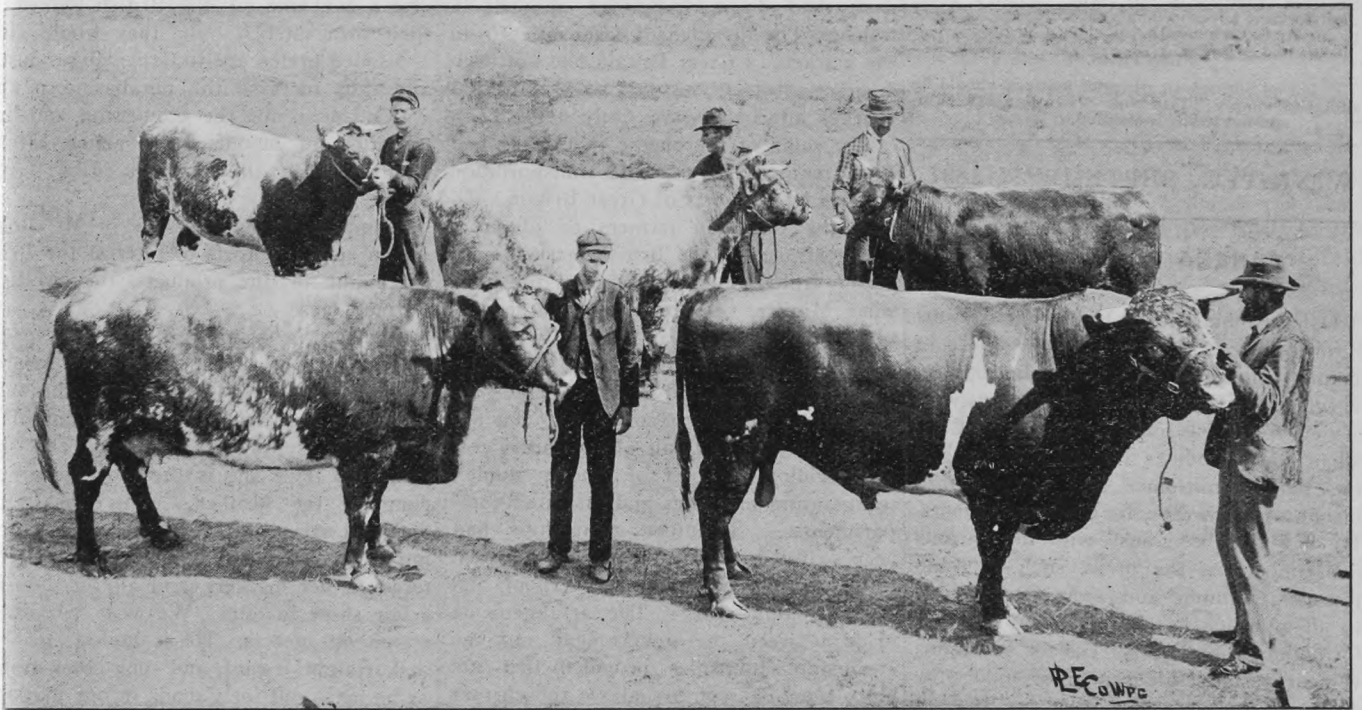
Our Canadian friends may fairly look to us to meet them in a hopeful spirit. They want to unite the British Empire, so far as their share of it is concerned, by selling us their foodstuffs, and by buying our manufactures. We are, of course, quite ready to sell. Let us be equally ready to buy. If Canada can give us as good butter and eggs as we now import from France, let Canadian produce rule

A Splendid Cargo.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce of July 10th says:—

On Saturday last there was docked in London the largest cargo steamer and the largest cargo that has ever entered the Thames or been carried from Canada. The steamship was the Milwaukee, owned by Elder, Dempster & Co., and the following is the epitome of her cargo; 593 head of cattle; 133 horses and 934 sheep; 83,775 pieces of deals and ends, 9,900 sacks of sugar, 14,913 boxes of cheese, 843 bales of hay, 1,999 barrels of flour, 3,449 bags of flour, 5,880 maple blocks, 305 packages of birch, 1,747 pieces of lumber and boards, 585 packages of implements, 100 sacks of peas, 29 packages of sundries, and 314 boxes of meats, making a total of 9,037 tons weight.

No one could watch the really magnificent beasts which were landed on Satur-



Joseph Lawrence & Son's Prize Shorthorns.

SPOT.
WIMPLE OF HALTON 2ND.

LEONORE OF SYLVAN 5TH.

VACUNA 28TH.
SITTYTON STAMP (IMP.).

The above cut represents the first prize Shorthorn herd at Winnipeg, 1897. The bull Siltyton Stamp was bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie. All of them are well known to every visitor at Winnipeg Industrial. Wimple of Halton was 1st this year and last at Winnipeg Industrial, and sweepstakes this year as best Shorthorn. Leonore of Sylvan 5 was 1st this year and last for cow and two of her progeny. These are both heavy cows of the best low down blocky sort. The roan heifer Vacuna 28th has raised a fine heifer calf and was this year first in the 3-year old class. Spot, the red heifer in the background, was 1st as a yearling last year and 1st this year in a big 2-year old class. Arthur Johnstone, of Greenwood, says this herd cannot be beaten in Canada by any one breeder. From first to last the Lawrence herd has had an unparalleled succession of victories wherever shown. Mr. Lawrence is at present inclined to withdraw from the show ring for a year or two, "to give the other fellows a chance."

She is following up her legislative opening by a practical and prosaic effort to cater for the English market, whilst opening her own markets on preferential terms to English exports. In order to buy more from us, she must sell more to us, and in order to meet the expected increase of imports from England she is working hard to increase her exports to England. There should be no difficulty about this. We imported last year food products to the value of six hundred million dollars, of which only seven per cent. came from Canada. Our fellow-subjects of the Dominion calculate that they can supply at least a third of this total, and they mean to do it.

Meat, fruit, eggs, and cheese are the staple products which Canada can put on the English market. Her immense and fertile territory will enable her to meet our demands in full. The Canadian government has already begun the great task

on the British breakfast table. There must be reciprocity if the plan is to succeed. And that way lies the welfare of England and the Empire. We want a backbone of commercial interest to stiffen the sentiment of Imperial union. Men will die for an ideal, but they seldom live a working life for it unless it is based on a good business foundation. Canada is anxious to work with us for the good of the Empire—and Canada in particular. We can surely work with her for the same estimable objects, having a shrewd eye to the domestic interests of England as well. Imperial patriotism plus commercial advantage provides a capital working programme.—London Daily Mail.

The Carberry News says: Out of those who were injured in the hail storm last week we understand that there is only one who carried any insurance.

day, without feeling that a country like Canada, so teeming with such resources, and working amicably and friendly with a mother country with an almost unlimited demand for food stuffs, must have a brilliant future in store for itself, and it need hardly be affirmed that in regard to the development of this future our city and its great shipowning citizens will play a most important part.

The man who knows it all only knows it during the first year of his experience. At the end of that time he will reluctantly admit that there are a few points which he has not caught on to yet, and after the lapse of a dozen years or so he will openly confess that he don't know the half of it.

Boils, pimples, and eruptions, scrotula, salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG. MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 1st of the month to ensure classified location in the same month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 4th of each month.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson has just returned from a campaign in the old country, in which he has been busy interviewing the Chambers of Commerce, with a view to setting forth the claims of Canadian food products on the attention of the British consumer and those whose business it is to cater for his requirements. He has also been busy with the various departments of the press, such as trade journals, farming and daily newspapers, to all of which he has taken pains to set forth the possibilities of Canada as a convenient and reliable source of food products of the very best quality. Instead of having our fruits, butter and beef sold for the benefit of fraudulent traders as the best English, his contention is that both the producer and the consumer will be best served by having all we sell stamped as "Canadian," and sold for just what it is worth in fair competition on an open market, thus standing or falling on its intrinsic merits. As a specimen of the work done by Mr. Robertson, we may quote from his address to the Grocers' Association of Manchester and Salford, as reported in the English Grocers' Gazette:

They in Canada had a climate just suited for growing large quantities per acre of such crops as were suitable for the cheapest production of animal products, such as cheese, butter, beef, bacon, poultry and eggs. And in the competition between countries, he was confident that Canadians could hold their own, both in cost of production and in the quality of their products. Certainly no country in the world, except Great Britain and Ireland, could produce foodstuffs of superior quality. Of the twelve staple foods which Canada could supply of the best quality and in abundance, viz., cereals, such as

wheat, barley, oats, flour, etc., animals (living) for food, dressed meats, cheese, butter, eggs, fish, fruit, lard, condensed milk, potatoes, poultry and game, Great Britain imported from all countries, in 1896, to the value of over £120,000,000 sterling. Canada had been sending only about 7 per cent. of that quantity, and he claimed that Canada could send at least one-third of the total quantity. In return for the enlarged trade in food products, Canada would become a still better customer of goods of British manufacture. Canada already sent about 60 per cent. of the total quantity of cheese imported into this country, and the conditions of Canada were quite as well adapted to the production of superior qualities of butter, meats, eggs, poultry and fruits. But these more perishable food products, in the past, had been somewhat spoiled in transit. The distance of 3,000 miles from the markets of Great Britain had not been a great obstacle so far as the freight charges affected them. Only 6 per cent. of the value of the cheese in Canada had been required to pay the transportation charges to the ports of Great Britain. To help the Canadian farmers to obtain a foremost place in the British markets with butter, fruits, eggs, and poultry, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture had arranged to provide what was practically a chain of cold storage service from the producers to the ports of Great Britain. The government subsidized steamships to the extent of paying one-half of the initial cost of providing the best of modern duplex refrigerating machines and insulated compartments. Seventeen steamships had been so fitted up to ply between Montreal and London, Avonmouth, Liverpool, and Glasgow this year. The arrangements made between the government and the steamship companies provided that not more than 10s. per ton above the current freight charges should be charged for cold storage accommodation on the steamships. Any shipper might send a small or a large quantity, to the extent of the accommodation provided. In order that the products intended for the cold storage chambers on the steamships should start in the best condition, the government also agreed to subsidize cold storage buildings at the ports of export for three years, until the trade was sufficiently well established to be sustained entirely by charges on the products. Already, with the imperfect and partial cold storage service on steamships provided since 1894, there was a great gain in the exports of butter from Canada. In 1894 the quantity of butter exported was 2,339,334 pounds, which in 1896 had risen to the quantity of 9,895,984 pounds. That quantity could be increased even at a faster ratio in coming years. And while Canada supplied about 60 per cent. of the quantity of cheese imported by Great Britain, she might also furnish an equal proportion of the 340,000,000 pounds of butter imported annually. The cold storage service on railways was for the carriage principally of butter,

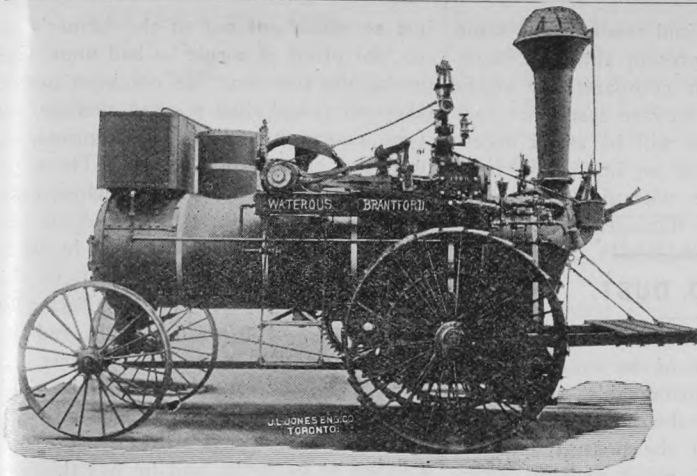
dressed meats, eggs, poultry, and fruits. In conclusion, Professor Robertson referred to what he described as a new era in trade, and he said that the cold storage policy of the government was the beginning of a new era so far as the quality of Canadian butter, eggs, and fruit, as delivered in the English market, was concerned. These things could now be carried without the least injury; and, as Canada had a fertile soil, a thoroughly intelligent and industrious people, of the most cleanly habits, as well as a pure and healthy atmosphere, the quality of the products was of the very highest order. Products from Northern climates had better keeping qualities, a richer flavor and a higher percentage of nourishing properties than those grown further to the south. The route from Canada to Great Britain was also a cool one. If the British looked to their own interest only, they would give a decided preference to Canadian products, and thus increase the purchasing power of Canadians for the acquisition and importation of manufactured articles from English, Irish and Scottish cities. (Applause.)

Commenting on the work of Mr. Robertson and his efforts to interest the British public in our products, the Scottish Farmer says:—

"Canada is making a big bid for a larger share of British trade than before, and means business. At present she only supplies 7 per cent. of our food imports; she could supply 38 per cent. and she means to try. She is the most generous daughter the Mother Country has, and does not ask all, giving none. She is going to give her mother a preferential interest in her markets, and all she asks is a fair show in ours. We wish Mr. Robertson all success. He is honest, manly, and straightforward, and such competition as he maps out for Canada in our markets should only nerve us to increasing diligence in the field of home production."

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Already in the drier parts of the country has started the prairie fire season, and before this page is read the record will have grown longer. The fine weather, so favorable to grain gathering, prepares the whole country for fire, and unless special care is taken there will be more prairie fires this fall than ever before. It would be interesting to know what extra precautions have this year been taken in the districts where fire made its worst ravages last fall. The C. P. R. has plowed long stretches of firebreak and issued special instructions to locomotive engineers calling on them to have the wireguards over their smokestacks in good order and be careful to empty their ash-boxes where the live coal can do no harm. The habit of stirring the fire on the road without regard to more than personal convenience will tend in part to defeat the injunctions of their superiors, but it is still gratifying to find a sincere



The above illustration is an exact representation of our

13 H. P. WATEROUS TRACTION ENGINE, THE STRONGEST AND BEST TRACTION MADE.

The Waterous Engine Works Co.,

LIMITED,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THRESHING MACHINERY

Write for our new No. 13 Catalogue, just published, with new cuts of our Waterous Engine and the Pitts Niagara Thresher, showing improvements in our machinery for 1897, making it the best threshing outfit in the market.

desire to reduce to the smallest possible amount of damage begun by railroad engines.

Another special danger is the pot-hunting fraternity, who will kindle and leave to its own chances a fire for their own convenience and fire a stubble field with stacks in it or burn a whole country side, to the ruin of many miles of winter pasture. If, by extra vigilance, one or two of this reckless gang could be made an example of and awarded a few weeks' hard labor in the county jail, a great boon would be conferred on the country.

It is much pleasanter to see other people punished for this class of offences than to bear the penalty of our own offences. The threshing engine, by leaving a pile of hot ashes near a straw heap, or by taking off the screen of the smokestack in a calm day, or by a sudden shift of the wind, may destroy half a crop and itself into the bargain. The Farmer has already pointed out that a couple of cheap blankets kept soaking in the watertank may save more a hundred times over than they cost. But it is only after \$1,000 worth of loss has been caused by lack of proper oversight that anyone wakes up to the possibilities of prevention.

Then, the farmer himself wants to clear a straw pile that lies in the way of his fall plowing, and every body smokes and tosses away his match or cigar stub in any direction, and not one in twenty has a fire-guard round his place, or, if he has, he has also a trail of straw over it at two or three places. Considering this huge variety of risks, it is really wonderful that we get off with so little loss by fall fires.

WHY DO THE BOYS LEAVE THE FARM ?

This is a text on which a good many discourses are being preached, sometimes by people who have a very loose idea of the subject. Boys have been leaving the farm all the way down from the days of

David the son of Jesse, and Abraham the son of Lincoln, till the present hour. It was good for boys of that sort to leave the farm and also very good for the country they belonged to. Thousands of the best men in all progressive countries have left the farm to go into the various learned professions, even into politics, with equal advantage to themselves and the world at large. It is one of the best things to be said of the farm that it has in all ages and countries been able to supply the raw material out of which the world has been glad to select its guiding spirits. If this is true why should any one object to the boys leaving the farm ?

The trouble is not so much that they leave the farm, as that many of them leave it for very unsatisfactory reasons, and have not sense enough to go back when they find out their mistake.

Some people complain that over education is a means of taking young people away from the farm. Of the thousands who to their own great loss left the farm, not one in a thousand can properly be said to have been over educated. Closer scrutiny would show that the education they did get was terribly off the balance. They felt themselves capable of something better than mere drudgery and prompted by a very natural aspiration, they tried to reach the goal of their ambition by striving to get a bigger share of school education than is possessed by the ordinary farm worker. This was a big blunder to start with. Ten years' work along this line has left them little better than a swarm of well dressed paupers, hanging on to the legal and other professions, with a very remote chance of earning a very mean living in an overcrowded market. They had stuff enough in them if properly developed to make intelligent and progressive farmers, but are in fact tenth rate lawyers or doctors whom hardly any one cares to employ. Mistaken ambition has in such ways converted men fit to be very good farmers into deadheads and deadbeats—too good

to plow but too poorly educated to take a first place in any profession.

Misdirected education has done almost as much as misdirected ambition to lead many boys away from the farm, to the serious loss not only of themselves but of the country they belong to. Most people talk as if the only education worthy of the name must be got inside schools and colleges. People who know better are aware that education of the highest practical value can be got in a stable as well as in a university and the boy that can see nothing to learn in a plowed field may be crammed for years by a college don and still lack some of the best elements of true scholarship. The boy that never thinks about breeding and feeding on his father's farm will not get faculty by lectures on proteins and carbohydrates in a school of science or agriculture.

Let us try for a little to follow the every day processes by which boys on one farm may be led to love it, while those on the next are gradually driven away. A fair is held in the neighborhood and one set of boys has a colt, a heifer, or pen of good poultry, that they want to show. They read up all the points that lead to victory or defeat, and do their best to fit what they have for being seen in good company. Their wits have got sharpened and a healthy spirit of emulation roused. They train their pet animal to lead and move as they desire, and see it daily improving under their skilled handling. They soon learn the points on which honors are to be won and are insensibly being carried along the line to a point where labor becomes a pleasure and the future has a glow of promise. The parents enter sympathetically into all their plans and are ready at the right time to help them. One boy may perhaps see at the show some beast that takes his fancy and the father helps him to buy it. Progressive success from small beginnings make these boys farmers for life.

Let us now take a look at the other homestead. Every body is scheming to get some body else to do as much work as possible. Long hours and no pay are the regular rule. Nobody helps to put any spirit into their work and it degenerates into weary and heartless drudgery, from which every one in that house is secretly planning to escape as soon as he is big enough to shift for himself. At show time the father resolves to take in some colt or heifer that never was haltered before. The boy who is to take it there is wearied by its awkward ways and humiliated by its cantankerous antics. It gets no prize and the father abuses the judge. The fair has been a day of penance, disappointment and disgust, and the boys on that farm know that they are looked on as mossbacks and hayseeds by the spectators.

This is not an imaginary picture. Open your eyes and you can see the processes going on every day by which boys are made to love or hate the farm, and shape their plans and aspirations accordingly. Opinion on this question requires to be remoulded. We want to show growing lads that the farm presents as promising a field for youthful ambition as any other line of business. We want to show them that education is just the careful and regular development of our faculties to fit us for our future career. And we want to show them more than we have ever yet done that farming offers as reliable rewards to well directed ambition as the crowded city where one man's elevation means the next man's downfall, and where every corner is strewn with wrecks of misdirected enterprises. Life on the farm is very much what we choose to make it. Health and moderate comfort are always within the reach of well directed industry and no one needs to fight for bread out of his neighbor's mouth.

THE WHEAT STEM SAWFLY.

--Within the last few weeks a good deal of attention has been drawn to the white heads in green wheat caused by the operations of the grubs of the *Cephus Pygmaeus*, or wheat stem saw-fly. From the reports in local newspapers this insect must have been rather more active and widespread than in previous years. It has been noticed more or less for over a dozen years at one point or another, but is not a very dangerous pest. So far it has been only noticed from the green stalks of wheat getting cut by the grub of this fly. The body is white, the head round and yellow, and the jaws dark colored. When full grown they are about half an inch long, and after tunnelling out the stalk these grubs form a cocoon in which the pupa passes the winter till next spring wakes them once more to action. Professor Fletcher suggests as the easiest way to keep them in check, to burn the wheat straw in the fall and in this way not only to kill the larva of this

insect but a lot of foul seeds at the same time. Up to the present time the damage done has been comparatively slight and it can only be in rare cases that special remedial means will be at all necessary. The saw-fly is an immigrant from Europe, in whose wheatfields it occasionally does some damage.

GOLD DUST.

Canada has within the last few months roused the attention of the whole civilized world by the unmistakeable and superabundant evidence she has been able to give of the wealth she possesses in the countless acres of rocks rich in every variety of minerals, precious and economic. We began with a modest showing at the Lake of the Woods; then there came the sensation of the season at Rossland and Slocan, to be followed by the romantic revelations from the Yukon and Klondyke placer diggings. Nobody can guess where it will all end; in fact, the best of our geologists can only guess at the number of likely places where we have not even made a beginning yet. Men of sober judgment could soon see in the concentration of miners and workmen of all sorts at these different mining centres a likely market for the beef and butter and breadstuffs, whose value has up till now been fixed at markets in far away England. Millers and merchants saw a market almost at our door for supplies of all sorts, and there has not been for years such a hopeful feeling as has prevailed among all classes of our citizens.

But no one expected to see the stroke of good luck that has come so suddenly to the people who did not start in May for the Klondyke, with its scenes of promise and peril, but stayed on at the old places where for years they have been pegging away hardly knowing whether they were at the end of each year a dollar poorer or richer. Yet the last few weeks have brought to the stay-at-home plodders a run of good fortune that when averaged up will beat any diggings known to civilized adventurers.

In the wheat pits of Chicago and New York the pot has been boiling quite furiously for the past fortnight, and nobody could guess in the morning what prices would rule at night. But the aggregate result has been that on Sept. 3rd, September wheat is quoted at Duluth at 93½c., and the figure named for the few carloads so far marketed at early points like Deloraine is 80 cents, with the great probability that as buyers go out, this, or some figure near it, will be paid in hard cash for every bushel the farmers west of Lake Superior have to sell. Very few people have as yet figured up what this means to the producers. For years it has hovered round the 50c. mark, and at that figure average land did little more than pay for the cost of production in any line. Cattle, dairy stuffs, grains were all down to the zero level, and any accident such as frost, hail or fire, meant

just so much cut out of the farmer's assets, for profit as a rule he had none. Our production this year has not been greater taken all round than a good average, but if we managed to live at past prices, see how the case stands to-day. There are farmers with 500 acres under wheat crop, some of these with a thousand or two bushels of the old stored away in somebody's elevator. But take half of this and see how the case stands. Taking 250 acres, with a crop of 20 bushels, and that is not more than good farming has produced this year on all good land. This comes to 5,000 bushels worth in hard cash \$1,000. Say that the grower made only a living at 50 cents, and he has this year a surplus of \$1,500, as sure as if it lay in the Bank of England. The buyer who ships to England must take a lot of risks often on very small margins. The big millers must sell out ahead of their production, and are most likely very small gainers by the present jump in prices. But the Manitoba wheat grower has no such risks to face. He is sure of every cent his wheat will weigh up to for every load as it comes in. He may be in debt half a dozen places, but the law so protects him that he can pay his store bills when and as he pleases. But what he sells is cash every time, no discount and no demur to the bill. Everything is sure in the farmer's favor, and the wheat fields of the west are worth more every way than the best diggings in sight anywhere. On the farm more than the mine we can confidently look for the real wealth of Western Canada to-day.

Such is the view we take of the present situation. It is one for which every well-wisher of the hard-working pioneer should be profoundly grateful. But the farmer has a great variety of friends and one of these is the man who tells him that if he only knew it he has a grievance some place, and should get still more for what he has to sell. Let us for a moment examine this suggestion. September wheat is quoted at 93½. If we sell at 80 on the local market, the charges to the buyer will be as follows:—

Buying, country elevator, office expenses, etc	3
Inspection, interest, insurance and Port Arthur elevator	1½
Freight 30c. per 100 lbs.	12
	96½

This makes the outlay to the local buyer, who pays 80 cents, three cents more than Duluth standard. But Duluth standard is practically northern. Adding two cents, the difference between No. 1 hard and northern, and we still find that the 80 cents for No. 1 hard Manitoba is paying a cent more than its export value at Duluth. The growing number of elevators makes doubly sure the certainty that the Manitoba wheat grower can any day sell for cash at the nearest market all he grows and at a price higher than can be got by any other means. In short, he has the diggings at his own door that other men seek far off and at great peril.

EASTERN MILLERS.

The Dominion Millers' Association has just held its annual meeting at Toronto. The executive committee has formulated a report, in which a good many grievances against the sellers of the west are set forth. It would be interesting to compare this list with the actual volume of trade done by the individual complain-ers. One of the complaints is that dealers here sell cheaper for export than they will to Ontario millers. There can only be one reason for this preference. One customer's money may be worth less to the man who gets it because there is a great deal of bother and delay in the payment. Put in another shape, the eastern men's complaint just means that having no further trouble with the export buyer, the western seller prefers, as a matter of sound business to sell to him for a shade less than the Ontario kicker, who is

should not be allowed to put his hand in once more, unless the ship's manifest tells just how many tons were taken from one bin and how many from another. Minnesota has set the rule on this point. Is there any sound reason why we should not follow it?

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The London Daily Graphic of Sept. 4 makes out that the visible supply is this year 16,000,000 bushels less than at the same date last year, and if this estimate is reliable, steady values at high prices will be maintained.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News of a fortnight earlier date shows a deficit of the total European crop of 1897 of 195,000,000 bushels from the yield of 1896. But this it evens up by showing an increase of 163,000,000 on the American continent. This is now looked on here

-If there is a wild plum thicket in your neighborhood watch it this fall to see if any of the trees bear unusually nice fruit. If any such are found mark them, and in November or December cut some branches of this year's growth and during the winter graft them; or have them grafted by some one who understands it. Some splendid varieties of wild plums have been obtained and propagated in this way.

-At the Yorkton Fall Show a special prize donated by Constable Ashe is to be given the fattest baby on the grounds, and a \$15 ring to the "most lady-like woman, married or single." Three special judges have been appointed to award the prizes and are already busy bracing up their faculties for the due discharge of their functions. This constable is a bright fellow, and has a correct eye for sensational effect. The Winnipeg mermaid is



Views of Carberry Fair.

known to be more free with his kicks than his cash. It is like the old Scotchman, who charged so much for his goods and so much for the "fash" it cost him to get his money for them. If the western dealers have less trouble in marketing their wheat for export to England and elsewhere, that must either be because English millers are poor judges of what they buy, or because the Ontario ones don't know when they are getting the worth of their money.

Why should we not have a law compelling Port Arthur to grade out as it grades in, and so cut the feet from under the kickers? If the western dealer thinks it is for his interest to buy different grades of wheat on the local market and mix it so as to form a grade that will sell to best advantage, no one has any reason to interfere. But, having got a grade, he

as far too high, and though all such estimates are only approximate, and subject to correction, there is little doubt that good prices for wheat will be maintained, though famine prices are happily yet a long way off.

Montreal quotations down to the end of August show considerable stiffening on both butter and cheese. Ontario cheese had got up to $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ cents; creamery butter, 20 to $20\frac{1}{2}$, but selling stiff at those figures. Present indications are for a great shrinkage in western supplies and good prices as the winter advances.

—Belmont has furnished one more victim to the old well. A valuable short-horn bull belonging to Mr. J. W. Bell tumbled into one recently and was killed.

a tame attraction in comparison with the "most lady-like woman" in the terminus city of the M. N. W., and a two-headed calf, stuffed even at that, has no show against a real fat baby with his able-bodied mamma thrown in. It was a big mistake when the Winnipeg directors threw the baby show out of their prize list, and if the Yorkton ladies come to the front as they ought, Winnipeg and other little towns around may be led to revise their list, perhaps going one better.

Mr. R. E. A. Leech will be a heavy loser through Thursday's storm. One hundred acres of wheat, which promised an excellent yield, were in the hail belt which passed north of Chater and were completely destroyed. Mr. Leech's numerous friends will sympathize with him in this heavy loss.

Crop Report 1897.

The local government's bulletin, issued Aug. 20th, gives the latest estimate by local reporters as to this season's crop. The southwestern district shows the lowest yield of all sorts of grain, rainfall being more limited and irregular there than in the rest of the province. The estimated yields are as follows:—

WHEAT.

District.	Area under crop. Acres.	Yield per acre. Bus.	Total yield. Bus.
Northwestern ..	90,000	17.7	1,593,000
Southwestern ...	554,626	13.9	7,709,301
North Central ..	240,181	18.	4,323,258
South Central ..	320,000	18.5	5,920,000
Eastern	86,075	20.2	1,738,715
Province	1,290,882	16.49	21,284,274

OATS.

District.	Area under crop. Acres.	Yield per acre. Bus.	Total yield. Bus.
Northwestern ...	68,940	30.5	2,102,670
Southwestern ...	169,925	18.8	3,194,590
North Central ..	73,656	30.5	2,246,508
South Central ..	105,100	30.4	3,195,040
Eastern	50,520	35.2	1,778,304
Province	468,141	26.73	12,517,112

BARLEY.

District.	Area under crop. Acres.	Yield per acre. Bus.	Total yield. Bus.
Northwestern ...	13,770	24.	330,480
Southwestern ...	32,856	18.	591,408
North Central ..	37,740	24.	905,760
South Central ..	44,000	25.	1,100,000
Eastern	24,900	28.8	717,120
Province	153,266	23.8	3,644,768

FLAX, RYE AND PEAS.

	Area in crop. Acres.	Average yield. Bus.	Total yield. Bus.
Flax	20,653	15.	309,795
Rye	2,975	18.5	55,037
Peas	1,669	23.	38,387

BREAKING AND FALLOWING.

District.	Breaking. Acres.	Fallowing. Acres.
Northwestern ...	9,810	29,700
Southwestern ...	42,380	241,150
North Central	15,000	54,750
South Central	15,200	54,400
Eastern	6,400	12,960

Province

Dry and cold weather early in the year, followed by rainfall very general in the east end of the province, but much more limited and irregular further west, are the climatic features of the season. Hail has done considerable local damage, and white heads, the work of the wheat-stem saw-fly, have been frequently noticed. Very little has been said about smut or rust. The cold weather of early spring has been very favorable to weed growth, and on occasional fields crops have had to be plowed under for this cause.

ONTARIO CROPS.

The latest bulletin of the local government shows a better yield for 1897 than for many previous years. Heavy rains in July and August have discounted the value of these crops, but corn, roots and pastures have profited correspondingly. The reported yields are as follows:—

Years	Acres.	Bus.	Yld per acre.
Fall Wheat—			
1897	950,222	24,268,158	25.5
1896	876,955	15,078,441	17.2
1882-96	887,205	17,625,061	19.9

Spring Wheat—

1897	323,305	5,489,821	17.0
1896	255,361	3,519,322	13.8
1882-96	490,188	7,444,411	15.2
Barley—			
1897	451,515	12,094,235	26.8
1896	462,792	12,669,744	27.4
1882-96	655,073	16,754,305	25.6
Oats—			
1897	2,432,491	86,971,555	35.8
1896	2,425,107	82,979,992	34.2
1882-96	1,838,089	63,019,912	34.3
Rye—			
1897	187,785	3,542,930	18.9
1896	148,680	2,230,873	15.0
1882-86	102,473	1,631,799	15.9
Peas—			
1897	896,735	17,240,488	19.2
1896	829,601	17,493,148	21.1
1882-96	707,844	14,322,273	20.2
Beans—			
1897	50,591	1,061,079	21.0
1896	68,369	1,197,535	17.5
1882-96	36,301	627,560	17.3

Fall Fairs.

Hamiota, Sept. 22nd.
 Carrot River, N.W.T., Sept. 23rd.
 Davisburg, N. W. T., Sept. 23rd.
 Salteoats, N.W.T., Sept. 28th.
 Rothbury, N. W. T., Sept. 28th.
 Red Deer, N.W.T., Sept. 29th.
 Sheep Creek, N. W. T., Sept. 29th.
 Woodlands, Man., Sept. 29th.
 Swan Lake, Man., Sept. 29th.
 Moosomin, N.W.T., Sept. 29.
 Grenfell, N.W.T., Sept. 29.
 Birtle, Man., Sept. 30th.
 Kinbrae, N. W. T., Sept. 30th.
 Kildonan, Man., Sept. 29-30.
 Hartney, Man., Sept. 29-30.
 Cannington Manor, N.W.T., Sept. 30.
 Clearwater, Man., Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.
 Macleod, N. W. T., Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.
 Baldur, Man., Oct. 1st and 2nd.
 Wapella, N. W. T., Oct. 2nd.
 Fairmede, N.W.T., Oct. 5.
 Pilot Mound, Man., Oct. 5th and 6th.
 Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T., Oct. 6.
 Russell, Man., Oct. 6.
 Moose Jaw, N. W. T., Oct. 6th.
 Innisfail, N.W.T., Oct. 7th.
 Deloraine, Man., Oct. 7th and 8th.
 Strathclair, Man., Oct. 8th.
 Minnedosa, Man., Oct. 8th.
 Belmont, Man., Oct. 8th and 9th.
 Fort Saskatchewan, N.W.T., Oct. 12-13.
 Neepawa, Man., Oct. 12-13.
 Oak River, Man., Oct. 13th.
 Souris, Man., Oct. 13-14.

The Growth of Towns.

According to recent statistics concerning the populations of towns from 1800 to 1890, it appears that during that period the population has been doubled at Amsterdam, Birmingham, Brussels, Manchester and Rome. It has increased three-fold at Copenhagen and Marseilles; four-fold at Prague, Lyons, St. Petersburg, Paris and London; five-fold at Dresden, Cologne, Breslau, Hamburg and Vienna; six-fold at Leeds, Liverpool and Warsaw; seven-fold at Sheffield and Glasgow; eight-fold at Munich; nine-fold at Leipsic, Budapest, and Berlin; and ten-fold at Baltimore. But all this is nothing compared to the growth of New York and Philadelphia, which to-day have 25 times the inhabitants they had at the beginning of the century, or, like Chicago, which has grown 245-fold, and Brooklyn, where for every inhabitant in 1800 there are now 339!

PUREST AND BEST.

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Is used by the leading Creameries and Cheese Factories, and is also used in the GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS in preference to any other brand.

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WINDSOR, ONT.
1897

A Real Advantage TO THE Butter Maker

Under date of December 8th, 1896, Messrs. S. N. Seeds & Son, of Picton, Ont., say: "During the hot weather of last summer a number of our customers troubled with soft butter, found that when they used Herbageum for their cows on the grass, the butter was not only hard but better." The following is a brief summary of a letter received from Mr. J. C. McKay, of McKay Bros., Georgetown, Ont.: "A thirteen month test with my cow has satisfied me of the value of Herbageum. Previous to its use she would frequently get off her feed; since using it there has been no trouble. We fed her meal with Herbageum when on the grass as well as when stabled. We used daily two quarts of milk and all the cream we required, beside which in the 7½ months, from May 1st to not later than December 15th, we made 210 lbs. of butter. If all the milk had been used for butter the yield would have been fully 300 lbs. for 230 days, which was fully one-third better than the preceding year—a gain of about 70 lbs. of butter at a cost of \$2.50 for Herbageum, as in the 13 months we only used 20 lbs., feeding about half a tablespoonful twice daily."

VETERINARY.

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

BLOODY MILK.

H. W. W., Carberry—I have a young cow, about three months calved, that was very satisfactory until about six weeks ago, when one teat gave bloody milk. A few days later both teats on one side, and now all four are the same. Sometimes the milk is quite red, and at other times only perceptibly so, but quite unfit for use. She has not been hurt at any time that we are aware of, and appeared to be otherwise in good health. Can you advise me what to give her, or what to do?

Answer—In the absence of injury, bloody milk may appear after the cow has eaten acid or resinous plants, and if such are to be found in the pasture, the animal should be taken in and stabled or tethered for a time. Bloody milk will also appear as a result of a sudden increase in the richness of the food, producing a congested state of the gland, from which the blood oozes under the manipulation required in milking. Would advise you to give a pound of Epsom salts with an ounce of ginger dissolved in two quarts of warm water. This will reduce the tendency to congestion. Locally, bathe the udder with cold water, and then rub in camphorated oil twice a day. Milk gently and more than twice a day, if convenient.

SPRAIN.

S. T. Seeburn—"I have a four-year-old general purpose mare which sprained her off fetlock when out at pasture. She always was a great beast to run. She sprained herself about two weeks ago. I put her in the stable, bathed the part with hot water, dried it, and then rubbed a composition of turpentine, vinegar and egg. This blistered. She does not appear to be getting any worse or better; very lame. Her leg is swollen up to the arm. Please advise."

Answer—Your liniment must have been too strong, and it was unwise to blister the leg while the injury was recent and the pain acute. First relieve the inflammation and pain by soothing remedies, and then, if the lameness continues, apply a blister; this is the usual practice in treating sprains. Would advise you now to bathe the leg frequently with cold water, in which is dissolved one ounce of sal ammoniac to the gallon of water. If possible, get her to stand with her foot in the pail and bathe the leg well for half an hour at a time, and do this several times a day. If the lameness continues after the swelling is reduced, you should apply the blister to the injured part. In bad cases of sprain of the fetlock or back tendons, much benefit is derived from the application of a high-heeled shoe. This relieves the tension on the injured part and assists greatly in obtaining a speedy recovery.

At Brandon fair J. K. Peters, Moosomin, got nine prizes for fruit, flowers and vegetables, out of ten exhibits.

Glanders.

We are not complaining of the way in which glanders has been met in the Territories, because a good deal of vigor has been shown, especially, we believe, by the mounted police. But we are strongly of opinion that sufficient care is not taken to prevent the recurrence of the disease. To go on to a man's place and shoot all the glandered horses the vet. comes across is not sufficient. We hear of a case of three glandered horses being shot on a homestead, and of a picnic being held right there almost immediately afterwards, to which horses were driven from all over the country-side. It by no means follows that because the glandered horses are under the sod all danger of infection is passed. The virulence of dried mucus revives after rain. It is worth considering too, whether whole districts should not be quarantined. Glanders is said to have been introduced into Eastern Assiniboia from the west. No animals from a glandered district should be allowed to be taken into a district free of the disease without a veterinary certificate; and the same remark applies to other contagious diseases. To vigorously stamp out a disease when it has once spread into a new district is good; to prevent its spreading into the district is better. There should also be some allowance made—and a liberal allowance at that—to people who have animals destroyed in the public interest.—Whitewood Herald.

Short Sermons for Students.

Twenty-five years ago the following sermonette to students was printed on the last page of a popular copy book, published by T. J. Day, bookseller, etc., Guelph. It has influenced the lives of many of the pupils of the public schools for good, and has created in their minds healthy hatred for the senseless and sometimes superstitious use of the word "luck": "You are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your motto: Self-reliance, faith, honesty and industry, and inscribe on your banner: luck is a fool—pluck is a hero. Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Don't practice too much humility; you can't get above your level. Put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and the small potatoes go to the bottom. Think well of yourself—strike out—assume your position—fire above the mark you intend to hit. Civility costs nothing and buys everything. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't deceive. Don't tattle. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Love your God and fellow man. Love truth and virtue.

The French premier estimates the French crop to be 240,000,000 bushels, against 340,000,000 bushels last year.

Messrs. F. C. Harris, Jonas Porter and Alf. Willerton, three energetic and prosperous farmers living on the same section north of Neepawa, had last year a record of which anyone might be proud. Of the 640 acres comprising the section only 20 acres remained unbroken, 100 acres being summer fallow. From the remaining 520 acres were taken 16,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of oats, or an average of nearly 36 bushels per acre all round.


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POULTRY.

Moulting Poultry.

By Edward Brown, F.L.S.

The period of moulting is approaching rapidly, and we propose to devote this article to a consideration of the questions which are pressing themselves, or ought to be, upon the attention of every poultry-keeper at the present time. First, then, as to the moulting period. This operation takes place every year, and is the casting of one set of feathers and the replacing of them by entirely new ones. It must not be thought, however, that it is at only one season of the year that this change takes place, for there is always more or less of it all the year round. But it is only in the autumn that there is anything like regularity in the process. Moulting makes a very severe demand on the system, and it is, therefore, necessary to make special provision to meet it. Chickens hatched during the first four or five months of the year usually cast their chicken plumage about September, but this can hardly be called a moult. The first moult proper takes place when they are about nineteen or twenty months old, say the September of the year following their hatching. Every year this becomes later and more protracted, and hence the wisdom of the plan often advocated for laying fowls, namely, to kill them off when they are about eighteen or twenty-six months old, that is, before their first or second moult. They are still fit for the table—an important consideration.

It has already been said that the moulting period is a somewhat critical one for fowls, even for the hardiest, and especially so for such as are delicate in stamina and constitution. It is, therefore, necessary to pay more than usual attention to them when they are moulting. This, unfortunately, is often altogether neglected. Hens in the moult do not lay, at least it is not natural for them to do so, and when they are not producing eggs some poultry-keepers do not appear to regard it as necessary to give the same attention and food as when they are laying. This brings its own punishment very soon indeed. The fact is, there should be even more attention and better food than is usually the case to meet the demand upon the system.

It must not be thought that there is any very serious difficulty in bringing fowls safely through the moult when they are of the hardier and more useful breeds, for unless there is some other trouble to complicate matters the time is simply one of cessation from laying, needing a little better food and shelter. But with the more delicate and highly-bred varieties it is more trying, and I have known it so prolonged that the birds have died from sheer exhaustion. In-breeding has had much to do with this weakening of our domestic poultry, and we have noticed that closely-bred fowls get through the moult about the worst of all. The usual period of moulting for a strong bird in its first or second year is six to eight weeks, in which the old feathers are completely cast, and the new ones take their places, but weakly or old birds often take three months, with the result that winter arrives before they are through it, and they do not re-commence laying until the following spring, so that several valuable months are lost, and just at the period when the produce is most valuable. This is an important consideration, and one that should not be lost sight of, as it may

have much to do with the success of the enterprise. Therefore, where profit is an object, it is necessary to see that the layers are not old fowls, or they will never give that profit which is desired. To hasten the moult there are some poultry men who always arrange to let hens sit immediately prior to the moult. The object is to give the birds a needed rest, and it is found that this hastens the moult. Of course, it can only apply to sitters. In the case of non-sitters they should be made to cease laying if it is felt that they are continuing too long. Generally, when the fowls are hardy and healthy, they naturally cease without anything needing to be done.

It may be taken for granted that it is most advantageous to get the moult over as early as possible in the autumn, so that the fowls may have their plumage fully grown before winter sets in. The cocks and hens should be separated at once, if this has not already been attended to, and it is better to put the gentlemen into moderate-sized pens in warm houses. An empty stable or loft is very good for this purpose. The evil effects of the brick or cement floor of the one, and the wooden floor of the other, can be obviated by covering them deeply with sand or dry earth. It is much more difficult to make the house in which the hens are confined warm, especially upon a large farm, and it is necessary to depend more upon the food supplied to them. This should at first be rather sparing, and by no means stimulating in its nature, so as to stop the laying. That secured, it may be more generous. During the moulting season we have always given more warm, soft food than usual, and have found the plan to answer. A little meat can also be given every day, but in this, as in many other things, care must be taken not to overdo it. To the drinking water may be added a little sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid, say, two pieces of the former about the size of nuts, and ten drops of the latter to a gallon of water. This must be renewed every day, for fresh water is a most important thing in poultry-keeping.

The ordinary farmer ought ever to see that his fowls are of a healthy strain, and he will be well advised if, discovering this not to be the case, he gets rid of what he has, and makes a fresh start. But there are times when, for some temporary reason, the moult does not progress properly. Under these circumstances the first thing to do would be to administer an aperient, either a small quantity of Epsom salts or of Turkey rhubarb in the soft food. We have often known good result from giving a little boiled linseed twice a week during the time of moulting. This must be properly prepared, which is best done by putting a pan upon the fire containing a quart of water, and when the water boils throw two handfuls of whole linseed into it. In about fifteen or twenty minutes the water will have become thick with oil, and the seed should be soft and digestible. This should be mixed when hot with the meal, which will need no other moisture. Green food should also be given freely to birds in the moult, and when the process is very much prolonged it may be necessary to give doses of calomel or jalap, but these are seldom needed, except when the fowls are delicate, and, as already advised, in that case it is better to get rid of them altogether. Where it is intended to get rid of any of the old stock, this should be done as speedily as possible, for if the birds get into the moult, of course no one will buy them. Therefore, both the adult stock and the chickens should be overhauled, so as to determine what shall be retained and what sold or killed. Even now the

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Also a few TOULOUSE GESE, same price.

Some B. P. Rock and Houdan Cockerels. Stock all bred under my personal supervision.

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Prepared by THE EUREKA VETERINARY MEDICINE COMPANY, London, Ontario.
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J. F. HINDMARCH, Cannington Manor, Assa, J. importer of Holstein Cattle. Young Bulls and Heifers in calf for sale: sired by a son of Jewel 2nd; her butter record is 27 lbs. 13 oz. in 7 days. Prices low. Terms reasonable.

thoughts should be planning the work of the next breeding season, for in thinning out the stock it must be determined what are the most likely birds to be retained, either as breeders or layers. There can be nothing gained by retaining such fowls as are not likely to be used in either of these ways, except what may be wanted for killing and supplying the table. Therefore, it is most desirable to consume every surplus fowl or sell it, and so reduce the stock, which is generally far too large at this season of the year. We have known poultry-keepers fail through inattention to this one point. They have been most attentive to everything else, but from dislike to get rid of birds which they have reared, or from a wish to secure better prices than others were willing to give, they have gone on keeping a large stock to the serious injury of their balance sheet.—Rural World.

The Best Hens for Mothers.

Of all mothers—says Mr. L. Wright in his excellent book, "The Practical Poultry Keeper"—we prefer small Dorkings, Cochins, or Brahmas. Their abundant "fluff" and feathering is an inestimable advantage to the young chicks, and their tame and gentle disposition makes them submit to any amount of handling or management with great docility.

Cochins certainly appear clumsy with their feet, but we have seldom found more chickens actually trodden upon by them than with any other breed. Many complain that they leave their chickens too soon, but we have not found it so ourselves, except with very early broods.

With regard to Brahmas as mothers, they have a peculiarity we never observed in any other fowl, and have never seen noticed in any work on poultry—they actually appear to look behind them when moving, lest they should tread upon their little ones.

Dorkings are exemplary mothers and go with their chicks a long time, which recommends them strongly for very early broods, and, lastly, a Game hen has qualities which often make her most valuable. She is not only exemplary in her care, and a super-excellent forager for her young brood, but will defend them to the last gasp, and render a good account of the most determined cat that ever existed. But, whatever the hen chosen, she should be well feathered and tolerably tame.

Some people have said that only the most mature hens should be allowed to sit, and that pullets are not to be trusted; but our own experience and that of very many large breeders does not confirm this. We have constantly set pullets, and never had any more reason to complain of them than of older birds.

Scaly Leg.

If there is a poultry house on the place in which hens were kept last winter that were affected with scaly leg, the hens that are put in confinement there the coming winter will have the same trouble, unless the house has in the meantime been very thoroughly cleaned and renovated. More than this, if one of the last year's flock remains, on the legs of which the traces of the disease are still visible, and is put back in the house with others that have heretofore been free from the trouble, she will communicate it to the entire flock before spring. Scaly leg is easily cured in its first stages, but is hard to get rid of when it has become long established. It is an ugly disfigurement, and should be subdued at the start.

Head Lice.

The large head lice are more liable to make trouble about this time of year than earlier in the summer. If they obtain a foothold on the head of a chick it will die unless the owner comes to its relief. The remedy is a small quantity of kerosene and lard rubbed among the feathers of the head and under the throat. Any good insect powder will be equally effective. Whenever one of the chicks is seen to be drooping and sluggish in its movements it is in order to suspect head lice as the cause, unless there is positive evidence to the contrary. Sometimes a whole colony will surprise the owner. They will appear perfectly thrifty to-day, and forty-eight hours later the half of them will be moping about the runs the very picture of dejection. Prompt action on the part of the owner will enable him to save the lives of these chicks even after their weakened condition has reached the point which prevents them from longer standing on their feet. When a case of this kind arises, any task which the owner may have on hand can afford to wait until this has been attended to.

Buff Cochins Bantams.

By W. W. Clough, Medway, Mass.

The Buff Cochins or Pekin Bantam I think ranks first in popularity, not only among the Cochins varieties but among all varieties of Bantams. More Buffs are seen at our shows than any other one variety. I receive, surely, two orders for this beautiful breed to one of any other. Buff seems to be the popular color, not only in Bantams but in large breeds. If you look through the advertisements of any poultry paper you will find headings that read, "Buff Crank," "Buffs Only," etc. This shows the great interest taken in the different Buff breeds. What is prettier than a nice, even, rich buff color fowl. I think few breeders think any other solid color excels it. The Buff Bantams have been scientifically bred and come truer to Standard requirements than any of the other varieties of Cochins Bantams. The Standard weight is two ounces less and still they are not cut on weight at our shows any more than the Black, White or Partridge varieties.

The history of the Cochins or Pekin, as far as known, shows that the first birds obtained in England, came from the city of Peking, China, when they were obtained from the yards about the emperor's palace, during the sacking of that place by the French soldiers during the Franco-Chinese war of 1860.

The great aim of the breeder of Buffs should be to get a clear, rich buff color throughout. There is no standard shade, and many judges differ as to the proper shade. The writer thinks it of less importance to have a particular shade than to have the bird a clear buff. A perfectly clear buff that is entirely free from white, black or that mealy appearance so often noticed is a rare thing. A bird may look even in color while in the pen, but when taken in the hand and its wings, tail, and especially its under color, examined, we find the clear colored specimens are not in the majority. Under color is of as much importance as the surface color; this, remember, holds good not only in this variety, but in all other varieties, whether they be Bantams or large fowls. The under color is generally lighter than the surface color, but there is a vast difference between a light shade of buff and a white under color. Judges do

not pay enough attention to the under color. In breeding I believe the very light under color birds are apt to bring out chicks that will show more or less white when matured. If the under color be very dark the offspring from such birds are liable to show more or less black. Should a very light male be mated to light females the result will be white feathers in the wings of many specimens. If the male and female be very dark, then the result will be vice versa. The cock or cockerel is much darker than the female in this variety, and should be a deep buff or reddish orange, avoiding the clear red as much as possible; the color should be uniform throughout, except the tail, which should be a dark chestnut. The shape is important and should be as shown in cut; head, small; beak, yellow; eyes, bright bay; comb, single, and rather small and evenly seriated; ear lobes, red; neck and back of males should have abundant hackle and saddle feathers flowing well over the shoulders and saddle; breast, broad and full; fluff, very abundant; tail should be carried rather horizontally, broad but short. Legs and toes; this is a very important section. Several years ago this variety was bred with greenish or willow color legs; the present Standard the color is changed to yellow, which is the proper color. Many dark leg specimens still appear, even in the very best of flocks. I have also noticed several birds with whitish color legs. Either of these will disqualify. The color must be yellow. Do not breed from the dark leg birds, the writer has had experience enough from breeding one season from a few dark leg pullets that were otherwise fine bred, to last him a lifetime. The effect of such breeding will last many generations. The best birds are never too good for breeding, and a disqualified bird is rarely too good for soup.

The feathering on the shanks should be heavy. The toes should be feathered to their extremity, both the outer and middle toes. Five toes are sometimes seen in this variety, which was the old style of breeding, and still crops out occasionally, like the willow colored legs. There should be but four toes, five disqualifies the specimen. It is not uncommon to see, at our small shows, birds with either green legs or five toes. I noticed some at a Providence show, which, by the way, was not a small one, with dark legs, also at a Medway show with five toes; of course both lots were disqualified and not allowed to compete, but it only goes to show that there are plenty of these old style birds still in the hands of inexperienced breeders.

Buff Bantams are good layers, the best of setters, and unexcelled as mothers. The Poultry World says, "We know of a Pekin Bantam hen which laid over sixty eggs in one season, besides hatching and rearing a brood of chickens, and her eggs were almost large enough for marketing; yet the food she consumed was so small in quantity as to show a handsome profit for her keeping."

Mr. Clausen, chief grain inspector of Minnesota, at the end of last week, stated that the wheat crop of Minnesota, North and South Dakotas would run 30,000,000 bushels short of expectations. The inspection department, which was too previous, thought the crop of the three states would be at least 160,000,000 bushels, then reduced that estimate to 130,000,000. It leaves to South Dakota 28,000,000 on a basis of ten bushels per acre; to North Dakota, twelve bushels, on 3,500,000 acres, or about 40,000,000 bushels, and to Minnesota, thirteen bushels an acre on 3,750,000 acres, or 51,000,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

A Trade Bureau.

A correspondent asks us to draw attention to a scheme which in his opinion might prove advantageous to a great number of the farmers of this country. Put it in this shape. "A" has a bull that has served his own and his neighbor's stock for a couple of seasons, but should be changed round. He would trade him off for two good cows, but wants the deal to be fair to both parties interested. He suggests that a column of The Farmer should be set apart to advertising such wants and a bureau formed through which such transactions can be cheaply and honorably conducted. This is a big country and distance must be considered in all such transactions, but when one man wants a ram at the present season and another can give a good hog in part payment, both might be benefitted at little cost. A sale outright could of course be made in the same way. Our correspondent would be glad to have his views discussed in the columns of The Farmer, and invites friendly criticism.

HOLSTEIN OR JERSEY.

R. C. H., Baldur, asks: "Would you be kind enough to inform me which breed of cattle gives the largest quantity of milk, the Holsteins or the Jerseys, and greatly oblige a reader of your paper."

Answer.—As a general rule, the Holstein will give more milk than the Jersey. She has a much bigger frame and consumes a good deal more food than the Jersey, her milk yield being, as a rule, greater in proportion, but the Jersey, as a rule, gives much richer milk, and is therefore preferred as a family cow by those who are more careful about quality than quantity.

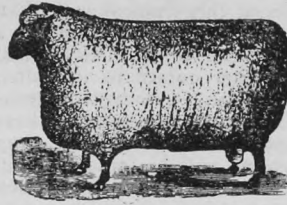
Wm. Wenman, Souris, wants advice on the best way to destroy moles in his garden. This question floors us. There is not, perhaps, a single mole trap in Manitoba. They might be got in Ontario. We shall be glad if anyone can furnish information that will be of use to Mr. Wenman.

Reston correspondent.—It is to be regretted that a number of farmers in this vicinity have been careless in the way they have dealt with the noxious weeds. In several instances fields are almost overrun with wild mustard.

The human body is an epitome in Nature of all mechanics, all hydraulics, all architecture, all machinery of every kind. There are more than three hundred and ten mechanical movements known to mechanics to-day, and all of these are but modifications of those found in the human body. Here are found all the bars, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, pipes, wheels and axles, ball and socket movements, beams, girders, trusses, buffers, arches, columns, cables and supports known to science. At every point man's best mechanical work can be shown to be but adaptations of processes of the human body, a revelation of first principles used in nature.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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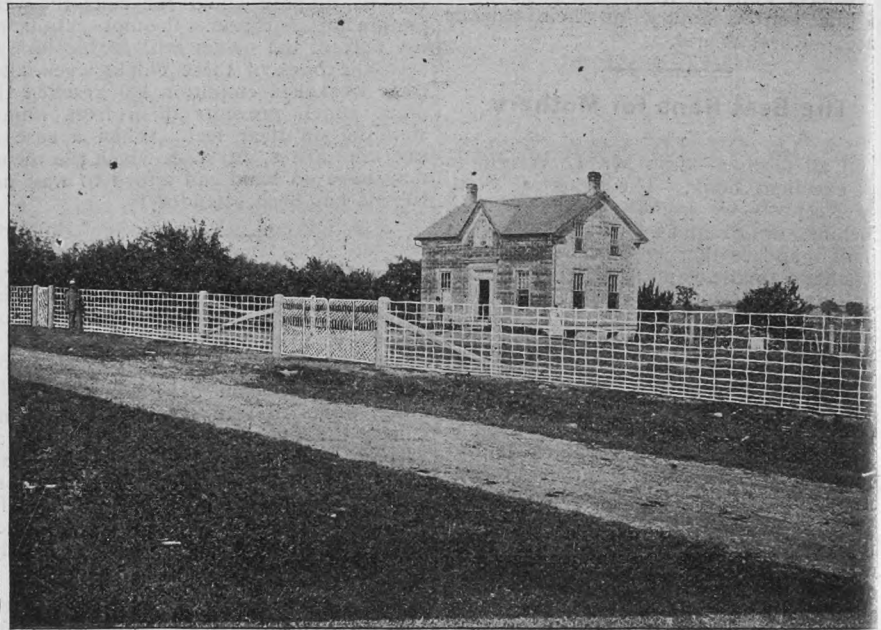


It does its work so thoroughly. It is not only the best dip for Sheep, but used on Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs and Poultry it is the best insecticide you can obtain.

Easy to use, and cheapest on the market. Send for a trial can.

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A Farmers' Congress.

At a farmers' congress, representing 29 States, held in St. Paul, Minn., on September 1 and following days, John M. Stahl, of Illinois, said:—

"One of the best things the farms were doing in the community was that they were sending strong armed and robust men into the cities. Eighty-six per cent. of the successful business men, he said, were born and raised on farms. This movement might be lamented in some quarters, but not by the farmers' congress, which realized that it was inevitable. Men congregated in cities as waters of the rivers in the sea. It was the natural reaction of the modern day isolation incident to the life of the farmer. The increased use of machinery had greatly accentuated this isolation. The life of the farm now was largely represented by a lone man in a big field, riding a machine, and a lone woman looking disconsolately out through the prison bars of her home. In the city, on the contrary, the use of labor-saving machinery brought the workers closer together. How to counteract

"The farmer reads little, and is often doubtful that he is the better from that little; from it he learns more things to brood over without finding a remedy. The little glimpse he obtains of the world in what he reads intensifies his prejudices and does not prepare him to cope with apparent ills. He brushes so little against a world of which he is so important a part that the world practically ignores his existence."

Col. Liggett, Dean of the faculty of the the Minnesota State farm school, said:—

"One thing is certain, agriculture is, and always must be, the leading interest in the country, and any scheme of education which offers the young man special training for the farmer's calling, and at the same time promises to make a bigger and broader man of him, is one to which all who have the best interests of the country at heart may well give careful consideration."

By way of illustration, Col. Liggett went somewhat in detail into some phases of the work of the Minnesota school of agriculture, which he cited as a fair embodiment of the modern idea of practical education. This school was one

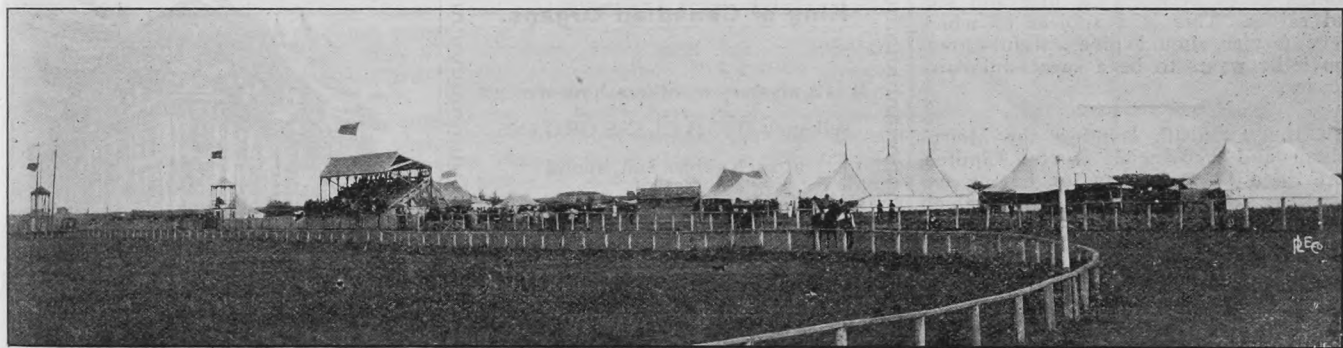
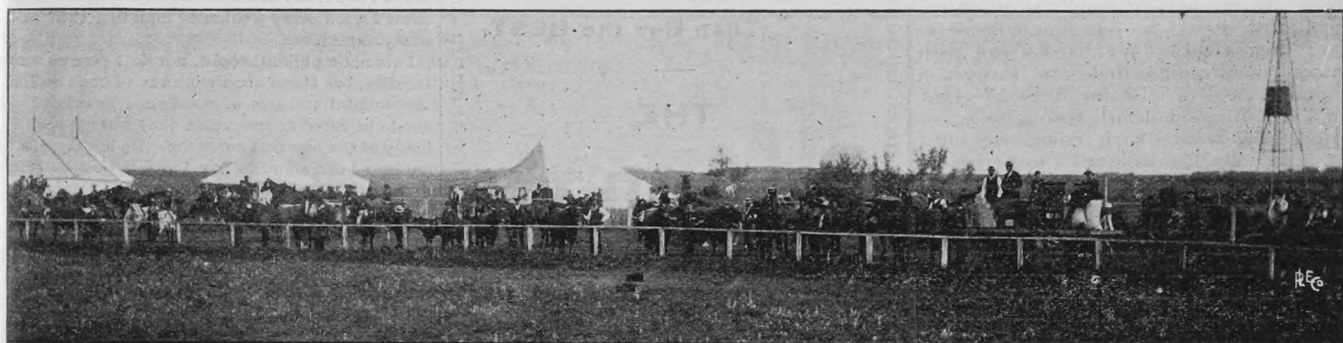
"Intelligence. Yes, that is the watchword now. The day of the clodhopper and the ignoramus has passed in American farming. The man who is making his way to the front is doing it with his brains. He has found that in field, barn and dairy, just as much as in office, counting room or study Intellect is master. He claims for his calling the best endowments in college, training school, experiment station. He is bound to lead the dominant brain of the nation back from the city to the soil."

Whitewood creamery paid out \$1,700 in cheques for the month of July to its patrons. Moosomin paid \$1,000.

The Agricultural and Arts Association, at its last meeting, voted to Mr. F. J. Clark, the secretary, the sum of \$200 in addition to his stated salary.

The C. P. R. land department has sent to the Toronto exhibition a sample of grass from the Whitemouth marsh measuring 26 feet 7 inches in length.

At the show at the Warwickshire Agri-



Another View of Carberry Fair.

this tendency to isolation on the farm was one of the chief missions of the farmers' congress."

Mr. Clayton, President of the Conference, said:—

"It is doubtful if there is a proper appreciation of the vocation of farming. Only within a few years has agriculture taken its place on a par with other professions, although, like Atlas, it bears the world upon its shoulders. Whether or not the different classes have moved forward equally in intellectual, physical or financial development, this fact is true: The farmer of this generation is confronted by problems more serious and requiring more trained mind to solve, than were presented to the generation which cut off the primeval forests and planted the virgin soil, but he holds in his hands a key to these problems and the power to redress his wrongs. He should therefore educate himself to a full understanding of his grievances and to a sufficient knowledge of the principles which should be employed to remedy them.

of the first to adopt the practical course of study and practical method of instruction. The very foundations of the school were laid along practical lines. Its close alliance of the experiment station with the university, of which it is a department, with the advantage of actual experiment work of the one hand and the fine equipment of the university at command were cited as special advantages. Conditions favorable to the happiness and comfort of the students have been secured and their physical and moral welfare are well considered. The course of study aims to supplement what the boy already knows and at the same time cover thoroughly all lines of agricultural work by practical methods of teaching.

The teaching costs the students about \$11 a month for board and washing, and the lessons of the class rooms are clinched by actual work. Nearly every graduate of this school has gone back to the farm.

Commenting in a heartily appreciative fashion on the work of this assembly, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says:—

cultural society, at Nuneaton, Messrs. R. A. Lister & Co., Limited, Dursley, Gloucestershire, were awarded a silver medal for their exhibit, consisting of their new farmer's cream separating plant, driven by a jet of steam, etc.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has just issued a 40-page bulletin dealing with noxious weeds, their nature and the best way to keep them under. It is from the practiced pen of Dr. Fletcher, our Dominion botanist, and every farmer in the west should apply as early as possible for a copy.

A most wonderful phenomenon has recently occurred at Boston, Lincolnshire. A poultry keeper placed a hen on fifteen double-yolked eggs and twenty-nine chickens were the result. It is said that the hen's bewilderment at this extraordinary brood from such an ordinary number of eggs was very pronounced. The chickens, which are black Minorcas, have been viewed by scores of incredulous curiosity-hunters.

When to Breed the Heifers.

An American exchange lately asked the opinions of well-known breeders as to the proper age for young heifers to be brought into breeding.

One says: "If well developed, eighteen months is early enough to breed the heifer for a dairy cow. If small, I would delay a few months. A heifer too early bred is pretty sure to make a runty cow, as her growth has been retarded, to answer the calls of maternity, just at the period when her physical development should be the least hindered."

A second writes with great discrimination: "If a cow is to be kept only three or four years after she first begins milking, it is more profitable to breed at an earlier age. I think there is no doubt that a heifer will give considerably more milk for the first two or three years of her milking life if she calves at the age of 20 or 24 months. I also think there is no doubt that breeding at this early age has a tendency to weaken the constitution of the cow, to shorten considerably the number of years of her profitable milking, and to lower the vitality of her calves. In the present condition of dairying, health should be our first consideration; then yield. We need cows with strong constitutions that can furnish a profitable yield of milk for 10 to 15 years, and keep in good health throughout this period. To secure such cows, we must not breed the heifers until the period of rapid growth is about over, as the combined strains of rapid growth and maternity are frequently sufficient to undermine the constitution."

A third believes in having calves come a little after the mother is two years old, and then giving her a rest, as the best means to get productive cows. A fourth has much the same views. He wants 16 months or so between the first and second calves. This is a subject to which every farmer should give careful attention if he wants to be a successful dairy breeder.

At the Guildhall, London, the Metropolitan and Provincial Stores, Limited, were fined £1 and costs for having exposed for sale an American ham to which a false trade description was applied. The ham was sold to an inspector of the Bacon Curers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland as an Irish ham.

J. S. Cochrane, Crystal City, proposes to sell out his whole herd of prize-winning Ayrshires in the end of October.

Professor Shepherd, of Fargo, has this year had great satisfaction in sowing grass and clover with a drill. He mixes the seed, adding a little salt to give it bulk. The seeder is kept pretty close down. Having got in this part of his seed, he sows the grain, wheat or oats, across the land, getting a good even stand for both sorts of seed.

Mr. A. Graham, of the Forest Home farm, says: "Stock is looking well. The show cattle have been turned to pasture and are holding their flesh well. He reports the following sales:—Mountain Chief, a choice roan calf, to J. & W. English, Treherne; one red year old bull to Henry Laycock, Morden; Forest Chief, 2nd prize calf at Winnipeg, to Jas. Chewing, Cypress River; to Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City, one boar, 1st in his class at Winnipeg, also diploma boar of the breed; one sow to Hon. T. Greenway; one boar and sow to Jacob Shunk, Carman; one boar to James Rice, Calf Mountain; one boar and two sows to Jos. Parkinson, Roland. He still has a few choice young sows for sale; also a beautiful lot of P. Rock cockerels.

All the country papers report a heavy shrinkage in the cream supplied to the factories.

Michael O'Hooligan. "The top o' the mornin' to ye; I've been told that ye're in need o' help?" Contractor: "I've but little to do now." Michael O'Hooligan: "Thin Oi'm the boy for yeez! It's but little Oi care about doin'. It's the money Oi'm afther."

According to Sir E. Maunde Thompson, the principal librarian of the British Museum, 39 miles of shelving are required to accommodate the books and periodicals of that institution. The catalogue has been in course of preparation for thirteen years, and contains 14,000,000 distinct titles and entries. It is the largest book in the world.

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Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 2047, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope. 1883



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JOSEPH LAWRENCE, CLEARWATER.

Joseph Lawrence was born in Cornwall, England; came to Canada twenty-seven years ago, and to Manitoba eighteen years ago, when he settled at Clearwater. He went into Shorthorn breeding only about six years ago, and his record since, wherever he has competed, has been a succession of victories. He now owns about 90 head of male and female pedigreed Shorthorns.

A Monster Plow.

At the Vulcan Iron Works, Winnipeg, may be seen a unique construction in the way of plows, which has just been completed under the supervision of Mr. Chas. Esplin, foreman pattern maker. The plow is for Wm. Stephenson, of the Lowe farm, Morris, a gentleman who has long interested himself in the construction of steam plows and their adaptation to practical prairie farming.

Several steam plows have been made and tried at the Lowe farm in the past, with varying degrees of success, all of them being more or less of an experimental nature. This plow, Mr. Stephenson considers, has passed the experimental stage. It is entirely Mr. Stephenson's invention, and is built in accordance with the ideas Mr. Stephenson has had suggested in his experience, and the objectionable features and weak points of former plows as far as possible avoided or modified.

The machine consists of ten plow heads set on the usual angle of gang plows, one behind the other, a few inches apart, the whole fastened in a strong frame of three-inch fir and oak, heavily bolted and plated together. Draw bars and levers of the best steel are used to fasten the plow heads to the frame. The plows cut a 14-inch furrow and are so regulated that each head rises or falls independently of the others so that inequalities of the ground do not interfere with its proper working. A wheel in front of each plow regulated by a lever and quadrant in the usual way sets the plow to any desired depth. Two wheels under the frame about four feet in front of the plows form the front support, while a roller, the width of the whole machine, attached rigidly to the rear, forms the point of support there. The machine is 20 feet in length over all, and is to be drawn by a specially made traction engine of 120 horse power. This engine, which is made on Mr. Stephenson's plans also, was built in Toronto by John Inglis. The front of the plow frame is attached by a triangular wooden frame to the coupling on

the engine and the joint is so fixed that the engine being on higher or lower ground does not interfere with the plow. Mr. Stephenson takes the plow to Morris shortly to test it in plowing a section of land. Every part has been made of the best metal. The frame is not mortised, but joined with heavy angle plates.

Sprouted Seed.

A very interesting feature in connection with the annual Seed Fair of the Puslinch and South Wellington Farmers' Institute was an object lesson given by Prof Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, illustrating the comparative values of unsprouted and sprouted wheat for seed. On August 20th, four boxes were planted with "Pride of Genessee" wheat, all the seed of which was taken from one bag. A careful selection of the grains had been made, and 50 sound grains were planted in No. 1 box, 50 grains which were slightly sprouted in No. 2 box, 50 grains considerably sprouted in No. 3 box, and 50 grains badly sprouted in No. 4 box. In No. 1 box 88 per cent. of the seeds grew, and the plants now average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height; No. 2 box, 56 per cent. of the seeds grew, and the plants average $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height; in No. 3 box 16 per cent. of the seeds grew, and the plants average $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height; in No. 4 box 10 per cent. of the seeds grew, and the plants average $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. This experiment which Mr. Zavitz had at the fair clearly showed that wheat which was sprouted even slightly would be apt to be poor in germinating power, and in evenness of crop, as there was a great irregularity in the comparative size of the plants shown from the sprouted seed.

Another New Bug.

Another insect pest has appeared in South Dakota which, if not soon checked, may become a serious scourge on grain crops. It has hitherto been regarded as comparatively harmless, but was noticed in 1895 to have cleared a few acres of wheat. In 1896 they were manifest at different places, and in 1897 they had taken firm hold. They are about the size of a bed bug, the forward part of the body dark green, the tail end light green, and their chief instrument of offence is the suckers, by means of which they suck the sap out of everything they touch, beginning in spring early. By July they have got wings, but can travel on foot fast enough. In 24 hours they travelled a quarter of a mile, loading every corn stalk, sometimes 100 on one plant. When wheat came in bloom they left everything else for that. In this summer they cleaned up 2,500 acres of crop on an area 12 miles along the river and 6 back on the prairie. They lay eggs, white, the size of pin heads, on the stock of every plant in reach, including Russian thistle, and the latest report is that they make two broods a year. The entomologist of Brookings' college is now planning for some means of destroying them before they over-run the whole country.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 1840

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The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

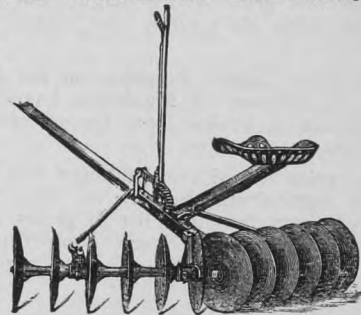
Atkinson, John C.	Winnipeg.
Alton, A. L.	McGregor.
Baker, G. P.	Binscarth.
Braund, F. J.	McGregor.
Coote, H. L.	Minnedosa.
Cox, S. A.	Brandon.
Dann, J.	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg.
Fisher, J. F.	Brandon.
Fowler, James	Souris.
Hatton, J.	Alexander.
Hinman, W. J.	Winnipeg.
Hilliard, W. A.	Minnedosa.
Hilton, Geo.	Portage la Prairie.
Hopkins, A. G.	Neepawa.
Harrison, Walter	Glenboro.
Irwin, J. J.	Stonewall.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
Little, M.	Pilot Mound.
Little, William	Boisevain.
Lipsett, R. C.	Carberry.
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson.
McGillivray, J.	Manitou.
McKenzie, G. A.	Deloraine.
McMillan, A.	Virden.
Monteith, R. E.	Killarney.
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg.
Robinson, Peter R.	Emerson.
Rutherford, J. G.	Portage la Prairie.
Smith, H. D.	Winnipeg.
Spiers, John	Virden.
Shoults, W. A.	Gladstone.
Smith, W. H.	Carman.
Swenerton, W.	Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, S. J.	Carberry.
Torrance, F.	Winnipeg.
Taylor, W. R.	Portage la Prairie.
Walker, John St. Clair	Sheppardville.
Whimster, Murdo	Hamiota.
Williamson, Arthur E.	Morris.
Young, M.	Manitou.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution

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THE "NEW MODEL" DISK HARROW



\$20.00 Cash.

If you want any farm machinery write us for prices.

JOHN WATSON MANUFACTURING CO.
LIMITED

134 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

London, Ontario, Aug. 2nd, 1897.
The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg Man.

Sir—I have used the Eureka Veterinary Caustic Balsam for the past two years in my practice and I can assure your readers that it is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public. One ounce of it is of as much service as a pint of the ordinary liniments usually prescribed.

Yours truly,

J. D. O'Neil, V.S.

LIGHTNING WELL MACH'Y
PUMPS, AIR LIFTS.
GASOLINE ENGINES.
AIR COMPRESSORS
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS.
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

What other People Think of the Weed Question.

A trip through the eastern part of the province cannot fail to convince one that the noxious weed question is one of the most serious questions the Manitoba farmer has to deal with. In travelling through the country a very poor field of wheat will often be seen in close proximity to a good one, and on investigation it will be found that the cause of the poor crop is the too abundant growth of weeds which have choked out the growing grain.

In many places what would otherwise have been a fine crop, will not yield more than half a crop on account of being over-run with weeds. In fact, some fields will have to be cut with the mower, so completely has the crop been choked out.

This should be an object lesson for the farmers of this district. The crops in this district are fine, better probably than in any other part of the province, and doubtless one of the things that has tended to make them better here is the fact that the land is comparatively free from weeds. That some weeds have already gained a foothold we have abundant evidence, but they have not yet spread sufficiently to do any appreciable harm. They do not, however, need the less attending to on that account. Indeed, now is the time when particular attention should be paid to them. With a little trouble now the land may be cleared of them, and thus the farmer saved a great deal of trouble afterwards, and having clean land, he will have better crops, and thus be money in pocket. Farmers, fight the weeds now, before any of them get to seed.—Dauphin Press.

J. W. Higginbotham, of Virden, took over 50 first prizes and a magnificent silver cup with his poultry this season so far.

Mr. Chas. Green, President of the Patrons of Industry of Manitoba, has died at Portage la Prairie from the effects of paralysis.

The prize list of the Kildonan and St. Paul's Agricultural Society for Sept. 29 shows a very tempting list of prizes and is bound to induce keen competition. This society is unbeaten for its garden produce.

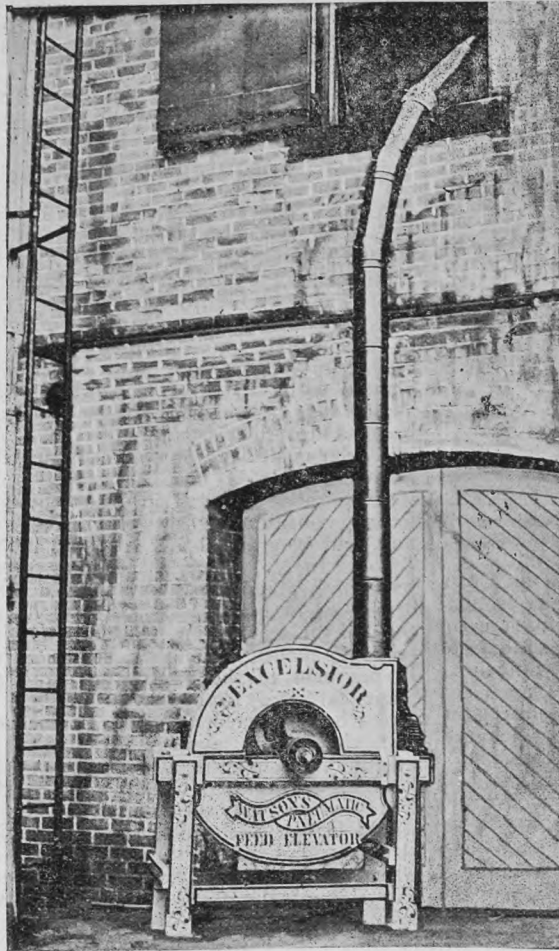
The Edmonton Bulletin states that the winter wheat grown by Mr. Dean, of Turnip Lake was from samples of Manchester and Red Clawson, taken west from Ontario three years ago and sown Aug. 25th, 1896. The crop is heavy and the berries very large.

The Manitou Mercury gives the following as samples of the harvest work in that neighborhood:—David Christie cut 105 acres in four days, using a seven-foot binder and four horses. Will Ferguson gathered in 135 acres of wheat in six days, and Bert Vrooman's record for the week was 105 acres.

Miss Marchmont, who has had several years, experience as an expert dairy teacher in the north of England and Scotland, has just paid a flying visit to Winnipeg. She was taken to the Headingly cheese factory and Munroe's dairy by C. C. Macdonald, but unfortunately could not manage to see the Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon. There are a good few things in this big country that cannot well be seen in a week. This lady has an excellent reputation as a teacher in her own department.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Improved Pneumatic Feed Elevator.



One feature about the John Watson Manufacturing Company is that they make experiments at their own expense and do not ask farmers to share it.

Recently they gave a practical test of their latest improved pneumatic feed elevators, using heavy, wet green corn, nine feet long, a much heavier article than will ever be in use in a silo, in the experiment. The machine was placed at the side of the foundry and with 18 feet of pipe the corn thrown to the top of the building, and with 30 feet of pipe and an elbow there was not the slightest evidence of choking. Quite a number of spectators witnessed the test and many remarks of approval of the machine expressed. This machine should prove a boon to farmers in this country, where such a large amount of stock is fattened for export. To a reporter a member of the firm said: "We could have sold quite a number of these machines last fall, but we wished to satisfy ourselves that it would do the work thoroughly. We had good evidence of its usefulness last fall in filling Andrew Elliott's 200-ton silos near Galt. It has given such satisfaction that Mr. Elliott would not have any other machine. Only a limited number of these machines

can be made this season, and already we have scores of letters of inquiry regarding the trial. We herewith give an illustration of the machine.

Robert Ford, Carberry, sold his pair of handsome Clydesdale mares which took second at the Winnipeg Industrial to Albert Lawson, of Thornhill, for \$375.

Last week, while haymaking a little east of Cypress, Mr. Owen lost three horses. The stable in which the animals had been placed for the night caught fire from a smudge. There was only time to get out one horse, which afterwards died from the effects of the burning.

The number of cattle taken from Northwestern Manitoba and the Yorkton districts will be nearly double that of last year, and the quality much better. Owing to the cool summer and disappearance of mosquitoes and flies, stock has been got into shipping condition considerably earlier than in former seasons.

A farmers' institute has been established at Rapid City with the following officers: President, Edward Soldan, Moline P. O.; vice-president, A. Patterson, Rapid City; sec.-treas., J. Dunoon, jr., Rapid City; directors, Kenneth McKenzie, Wm. Budd, Jas. Greig, H. C. Ross, J. H. Martin and John Northam.

A source of considerable danger to horses in harvest time is the use of recently cut oats. No intelligent livery man would think of feeding green oats to a horse, even if standing in a stable, much less if meant to start on a 20-mile journey. But, to save a few dimes on the price of old oats, farmers are tempted to feed horses working long shifts on a binder, oats that are not a week cut. If they must be used, let old feed of some sort be given along with them, and so avoid the stomach and intestinal disorders such feed is almost certain to bring on.

An old country exchange remarks on the great proportion of Shorthorn grades in the imports from this continent. The Hereford was for some years more conspicuous, but is now a vanishing quantity.

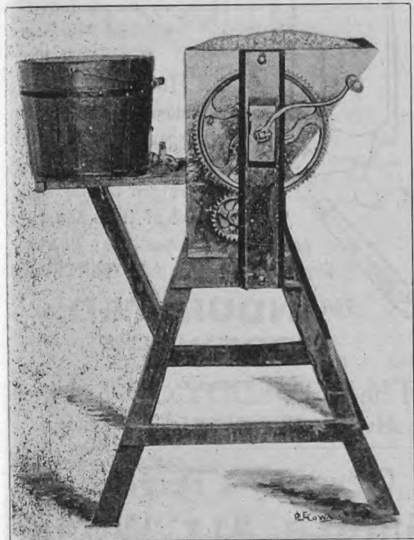
The Holland Observer wants discussion on the question of Summer versus Fall Fairs for country districts. It says there is no doubt that the result of the shows in that district this year furnish grounds for the argument that the fall is the proper time for an agricultural exhibition.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, Manitoba, sends us a list of sales he has made since the exhibition:—One pair of Berkshires to James McKenzie, Kemnay, Man; 1 pair to C. W. Crawford, Swan Lake, Man; 1 boar to T. Neish, Cannington Manor, N.W.T.; 1 boar to W. A. Edwards, Kerfoot Man; 1 yearling boar to Thomas Webb, Clearwater, Man., being the pig that won 1st under a year in Winnipeg, and afterwards won 1st in Carberry and Brandon; 1 boar to W. G. Styles, Rosser; 1 boar to W. A. Scott, Emerson; 1 boar to R. Todd, Indian Head, N.W.T.; 1 to J. F. Mutch, Pilot Mound; 1 pair to E. Hudson, Plympton; 1 boar to J. A. McGill, Neepawa; also the boar that won 1st under 6 months at Winnipeg, and 1st in Portage under a year, and special diploma awarded by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, sold to Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. He has still a number of good young sows left that are fit for breeding this fall, and a few boars fit for service. They are all bred from matured stock, and will make good breeding stock.

The Acme Grain Pickler.

Mr. W. G. Mattice, of Carberry, Man., is showing a new Patent Wheat Pickler, which is acknowledged by farmers and grain men, who have seen it, to be the best thing of its kind on the market. It is patented in Canada and protected in the United States.

The machine is so well illustrated that it needs but little description. The flow of the pickle is regulated by a small tap, emptying into a tube, which leads it directly into the grain as it falls from the



FRONT VIEW.

hopper to a box beneath, in which revolves a screw, not only thus mixing and pickling the grain, but also conveying it to the opposite end of the box, where it falls on the floor, and where it can easily be dried ready for sowing. The flow of grain can also be regulated by a slide in the bottom of the hopper. The machine has a capacity of over 100 bushels an hour. This pickler is operated in the same way as a fanning mill, and is just as easily turned. All bearings and tubing in



BACK VIEW.

connection with the pickler are made of a composition guaranteed to withstand the chemical action of the bluestone under all circumstances. The price of the machine is only \$12, and is so reasonable that every farmer in the Province should have one.

Further information will be gladly furnished on application to the patentee and manufacturer, W. G. Mattice, Carberry, Man.

HOUSEHOLD.

Recessional.

God of our fathers, known of old—

Lord of our far-flung battle-line—

Beneath whose awful hand we hold

Dominion over palm and pine—

Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,

Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—

The Captains and the Kings depart;

Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,

An humble and a contrite heart.

Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,

Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—

On dune and headland sinks the fire—

Lo, all our pomp of yesterday

Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!

Judge of the nations, spare us yet,

Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose

Wild tongues that have not thee in awe—

Such boasting as the Gentiles use

Or lesser breeds without the law—

Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,

Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust

In reeking tube and iron shard—

All valiant dust that builds on dust,

And guarding calls not thee to guard—

For frantic boast and foolish word,

Have mercy on thy people, Lord!

Amen.

—Rudyard Kipling, in London Times.

A Farmer's Visit to the Queen.

Mr. Smith, of Dickleborough, in the county of Norfolk, was a fine old Methodist farmer, and a simple-minded, earnest Christian, who had lived through those times for the British farmer, when Napoleon turned all Europe into one vast battlefield, and wheat was selling at from fifteen shillings to a pound a bushel. He was a genius, too, in his way, and invented a plow which was a great improvement on the cumbrous implement then in common use. His invention came under the notice of Prince Albert, who took great interest in agriculture, and he sent for him to explain certain matters connected with the plow. The old farmer accordingly journeyed to Windsor—no light undertaking in those days, when the only public conveyances were the post-chaise, the stage-coach, and the carrier's cart. He reached Windsor in the twilight of a summer's evening and reported himself at the castle. A gentleman of the household—a colonel, whose name we forget—told him that he would have to present himself at 10 o'clock on the following morning for his interview with the prince.

"Yes, that's all right," said the farmer, "but what am I to do for a bed?"

"A bed!" said the colonel. "O! you'd better go to an inn," and he mentioned one where he would be made very comfortable for the night, but Mr. Smith did not take kindly to the suggestion.

"Why, here now, cunnel," he said, "that dew seem mighty quar, that raly dew. 'Goo to an inn,' says I. That's very ill-convenient and costly. I didn't come here because I wanted to come. I come because you axed me, and I had to come, and the laste you can do is to give me a bed. If you was to come to Dickleborough, my missus, she'd find you a bed. I know right woll she would, 'specially if we'd axed you to come; and if you was as hungry as I be, I warrant she'd find you sussen to ate in the bargain."

Old Smith said this in his pleasant way, and the colonel was taken by storm. He brought him up to his own rooms, had a good supper put before him, and gave orders for his accommodations for the night.

"After I'd sussen to ate," Mr. Smith used to say in telling the tale, "the cunnel he axed me if I smoked tobacco. I said, 'I dew,' and he offered me a cigar. But I told him I worn't used to them things, and could he find me a clay pipe? So he rung the bell and that was browt, and we had a rale pleasant talk. 'Tworn't long, however, afore I got sleepy; I was fair beat out with the jounce (jolting) of them stage cutches, and I wanted to go to bed. The cunnel he say, 'I'll ring for your candle, Mr. Smith, and the man, he'll show you to your room.'

"Thank'ee, cunnel," I made reply; 'but there's one thing I allays do afore goin' to bed—I have family prayer. I know my missus is havin' it at Dickleborough, and it won't do for her master not to have it because he happened to be away from home. Will you let's have yar Bible, if you please?"

"The cunnel he says, 'Oh, certainly, Mr. Smith!' and he put it on the table, and I say to him, 'Well, now, will you rade and pray, or shall I rade and you pray?' He made answer and say, 'I think I'd better do the reading, Mr. Smith.' So he read a psalm, he did—a beautiful psalm that was, tew, but that was one of the shortest in the book, and arter he'd done we knelt down and I prayed and asked the Lord to bless him and the Queen and the Prince of Wales and the dear babies.

"Well, in the morning I had a rare good breakfast, and at 10 o'clock I was took to see the prince. He shook hands with me quite friendly, and we got a-talkin' about my plow, and I showed him how that worked. Arter we'd bin talkin' for a bit, the door opened, and a big man with his hair powdered, and a uniform on, he say, 'Her Majesty,' in a loud voice, and in come the Queen. When I saw her come in I was right stammed (astounded). I thowt she'd have a goold scepter in the hand, and her gownd all a-trailin' ahind, same as we see in the picters. But there she was a plain, simple woman, with a kind look on her face. She spoke to me quiet and friendly like, and said she was very glad to see me, and what a long way I had come to show them my plow, and she hadn't spoke only them words afore I was no more afraid of her than I am of my nabors' wives—not half so much as I am o' some o' them. She was just as simple and kind as if she warn't no more than nobody; there warn't no mock pride about her. But when I had to spake to her I let her see that I know'd who she was, and that I respected her.

"Well, we had a right pleasant talk arter we'd done with the plow. The Queen had asked me a lot o' questions about the farmers in our parts, and the poor folks, what wages they got, were their cottages comfortable, did they go to church reg'lar, and all manner o' what, and I told her the best I could.

"By-and-by I began to get a bit on-aisy. 'Smith,' I said to myself, 'you're browt afore kings and princes, and you must testify.' I said, 'I will,' and I looked to the Lord for an open', and 'twarent long afore 't come. The Queen she says to me, 'Mr. Smith,' she say, 'however did you come to think o' this clever invention o' yourn?"

"Well, your majesty, mum," says I, 'I had that in my head for a sight o' days afore that come straight. I see what was wanted plain enough, but I couldn't make out how to get at it. I thowt, an' I thowt, an' I better thowt, but that wouldn't

come clear, nahow. So at last I made it a matter o' prayer, an' one morning that come into my mind like a flash—just what you see in that there model."

"Why, Mr. Smith," say she, 'do you pray about your plows'.

"W'y, there, now, your majesty, mum," says I, 'why shouldn't I? My Father in heaven he know'd I was in trouble about that, and why shouldn't I go an' tell Him? I mind o' my boy, Tom—he's a fine, big man now, keeping company along o' my nabor Stebbins' darter, he is, an' a rale good gal I know she is—but when he was a teeny little mite of a boy I bowt him a whip, and rarely pleased he was with that. Well, he comes to me one day cryin' as if his little heart would bruk. He'd bruk that whip, he had, an' he come to me with that. Well, now, your majesty, mum, that whip that worn't nothin' to me—that only cost me eighteen pence when 'twas new—but it was sutfen to me to see the tears a-runnin' down my boy's cheeks. So I took him on my knee, and I wiped his tears with my handkercher and I kissed him, I did, and I comforted him. 'W'y, don't you cry, Tom, my boy, says I, 'I'll mend that whip, I will, so that'll crack as loud as iver, and I'll buy you a new one next market day.' Well, now, your majesty, mum," says I, 'don't you think our Father in heaven He care as much for me as I care for my boy, Tom? My plow worn't of much consequence to Him, but I know right well my trouble was.'

"Well, now, would you believe it?—when I said that, the prince he turned away, and he blowed his nose with a pocket handkerchief, and the Queen she had tears in her eyes, and I see one on 'em a-rollin' down her cheek. 'You're a good man, Mr. Smith,' she say, 'and I am thankful I have subjects such as you.' Them were her words. I'm proud of 'em; I have told my son Tom never to forget 'em! and he's to tache 'em to his children, if so be as God give him a family. I say to her, 'Your majesty, mum, I hain't got nothing good about me, but what comes from God,' and she say, 'No more haint none of us, Mr. Smith.' The prince, he jined in, and we had a rare good talk; that was for all the world just like a band meetin'. Folks may say what they like, but it ain't no use of them sayin' it to John Smith, of Dickleborough. He know, and he say to all the world, Queen Victoria is a right good godly woman, and Prince Albert he's another—leastways—well, you know what I mean."

"It was getting nigh on to noon by this time, and at last the Queen she said to me, 'Mr. Smith,' she say, 'you will find lunch provided for you, and the man who waits on you will take you over the castle if you wish. There are some very fine paintings and other things you might like to see.' 'Well, now, your majesty, mum,' says I, 'I ain't much of a judge of picters, but there is one thing I should rarely like to see.' 'What is it, Mr. Smith?' she say, and I say, 'If I might see the dear babes.' The Queen she laughed and she looked right tickled, and she say they was out a-walkin' in the park, and some one should go with me and show me the way. So she bid me good-day, and so did the prince, and a man come and took me away."

Mr. Smith was taken to the park, and met there the children who were extant. His conductor "said sutfen" to the lady who was in charge of them, doubtless telling her of her majesty's command, and the good old man talked to the children in his kindly way for a few minutes. Then he took off his wide-brimmed white beaver hat, and, standing bare-headed in the sunshine, he prayed that the blessing of God might be upon them and abide with

them. Then he turned his face homeward, and went back to the simple, everyday life of a Norfolk farmer.

Not long afterwards he received a box which had been brought from London by the carrier, and in it he found a most beautiful family Bible, with a note explaining that it was a present from the Queen and Prince Albert. Mr. Smith carefully packed it up again, and returned it with a letter to the Queen, asking her 'if she would be so good as to write her name upon it.' The Bible came back in due time, with autograph signature, not of her majesty only, but of the prince also, and of all the children—even the babe's little hand had been guided to write its name—and under the signatures the Queen had written with her own hand, "A memento of the visit of a good man." Mr. Smith had a large glass case made to cover the Bible, and on certain days he used to show it to sightseers at threepence a head. The money thus earned was dropped into a missionary box, together with the contributions of his own family; and when the annual missionary meeting came round, the box and the story were always produced to the great satisfaction of the audience, who never grew tired of hearing the good old man tell the tale of his interview with the Queen.

A Great Man

That man is great, and he alone,
Who serves a greatness not his own,
For neither praise nor pelf,
Content to know and be unknown;
Whole in himself.

Strong is that man, he only strong,
To whose well-ordered will belong,
For service and delight,
All powers that, in the face of wrong,
Establish right.

And free he is, and only he,
Who, from his tyrant passions free,
By fortune undismayed,
Hath power upon himself to be
By himself obeyed.

If such a man there be, where'er
Beneath the sun and moon he fare,
He cannot fare amiss.
Great nature hath him in her care;
Her cause is his.

—Owen Meredith.

A Drop of Ink

"I don't see why you won't let me play with Robert Scott," pouted Walter Brown. "I know he does not always mind his mother, and smokes cigars and sometimes swears. But I have been brought up better than that. He won't hurt me, and I should think you would trust me. Perhaps I can do him good."

"Walter," said his mother, "take this glass of pure water and just put one drop of ink into it."

He did so.

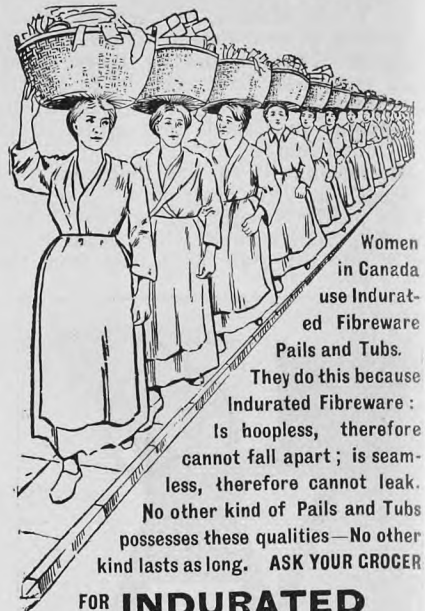
"O, mother, who would have thought one drop would blacken a whole glass so?"

"Yes; it has changed the color of the whole, has it not? It is a shame to do that. Just put one drop of clear water in it and restore its purity," said his mother.

"Why, mother, you are laughing at me. One drop, nor a dozen, nor fifty won't do that."

"No, my son; and therefore I cannot allow one drop of Robert Scott's evil nature to mingle with your careful training, many drops of which will make no impression on him."

TEN THOUSAND



Women
in Canada
use Indurated
Fibreware
Pails and Tubs.

They do this because
Indurated Fibreware:

Is hoopless, therefore
cannot fall apart; is seam-
less, therefore cannot leak.
No other kind of Pails and Tubs
possesses these qualities—No other
kind lasts as long. ASK YOUR GROCER

FOR INDURATED FIBREWARE

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited
Hull, Montreal, Toronto.

Cleverley & Ferguson's GINGER ALE WORKS, BRANDON.

Diploma at the Big Fair at Brandon for the best
assortment of Soft Drinks.

ST. BONIFACE WOOLEN MILLS

Have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and are now ready to do all kinds of custom work such as Carding, Spinning and Making of Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, &c. Full line of goods to exchange for wool or for cash. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN RYAN, PROPRIETOR.

Late Manager of Rapid City Woolen Mills
1915

OGILVIE MILLING COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MILLS, POINT DOUGLAS. OFFICE, COR. KING & ALEXANDER STREETS

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Ogilvie's Hungarian, Ogilvie's Strong Bakers.

Montreal—Royal Mills.....	2000 bls.
“ Glenora “	1500 “
“ City “	1200 “
Winnipeg Mills.....	1500 “
Goderich “	1200 “
Seaforth “	300 “

Total Daily Capacity, 7,500 Bls.

Dealers in all kinds of Feed and Coarse Grains.

A large supply of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour. Salt always on hand.

Ask for Ogilvie's Celebrated Brands Flour.
1849F

There has been rain incessantly and the dust on the roads is well laid. The showers have freshened the face of the country, giving a glossy lustre to the leaves of the oak and poplar and a darker green to the grain fields, which wave in heavy verdure before the gentle morning breeze that rises from the prairie to move the quivering branches of the trees that bend and rustle to the pressure. Tired farm horses are enjoying the rest which the Sabbath affords and are abroad in the sunshine on the fresh, green grass, made fresher by the recent showers; a drove of cows and young cattle are on the shady side of the grove amongst the asters and meadow-sweet. The cattle do not require shade, but, no doubt, think it agreeable to be near the pleasing gloom as the day may become hotter. The birds that have been singing all morning have ceased and the hush of the Sabbath has settled on the landscape. The country people are on their way to church. The first to approach on the country road is a young man on a well-conditioned broncho—a solitary link left of the past, when there were no carriages in the country and when everyone rode on horseback. The next to appear is a farmer and his family. The wagon is a good new one with spring seats. The farmer himself drives, as the working horses have been left in the pasture field to rest, and a pair of fiery young animals, not very well broken, have been taken out. The farmer's wife and daughter occupy the seat at the back, a half-grown lad sits beside his father, and two little girls, resplendent in their Sunday dresses, sit in the centre. Another wagon, containing a number of occupants, turns out of a cross road. The horses are driven by a young man; his father and mother sit behind. The horses evidently wish to be ahead of the other team, and as the young man who drives slacks the lines to raise his hat to sweet and twenty in the other wagon, the horses break into a gallop, and this stirs the ambition of the fiery young team that with arched neck and open neck strain on the lines. The young lady with the fashionable bonnet understands that she is the cause of the little excitement and shows her beautiful teeth in a pleased smile. The next carriage is hauled by one horse, a strong, vigorous animal. In the buggy is a young man, his wife and a baby—very likely there will be a christening at the church. Some distance behind, but advancing with speed, there is another buggy, a little more showy than the first. The occupants are a young man and a young woman, perhaps lovers. The lady looks as if she might be the sister of the woman with the baby. The next on the road is an old man, who drives a quiet horse and is more desirous of keeping the wheels out of the ruts than of going fast. The frosts of 70 winters have whitened the old man's hair and stooped his shoulders. He is alone and has probably lost the helpmate of his younger years, as there is a modest display of crape on his garment. He rejoices in the fine Sabbath morning and in the beautiful fields, woods and flowers which he is passing, and wonders how it is possible that the next world can be more glorious than this. He has a homestead in that far country and has the deed with him, but none can read the wording but himself, excepting in part where it is stated that the "inheritance is undefiled and fadeth not away," and that it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive the glory of it; so he moves on pleased and happy that he can see

Not as I will.
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the recently established distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg,—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Mr. E. A. Struthers, manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Russell, Man. [1927]

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay \$7 to \$10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE S. A. SUPPLY CO., Box 265, LONDON, ONT.

Her Reward.

A throng of women who had served the Lord
 Waited before Heaven's gate for their reward.
 Each shining soul had her fair record brought
 Of glorious service for the Master wrought.
 One gentle one, whose life was full and long,
 With her great pen had slain a giant wrong.
 With starving children this one's life was spent;
 To nameless outcasts, hope that presence lent.
 For dwarfed and stunted souls these labored well,
 And left love's blessing in the prison cell.
 For poor humanity, sin-cursed and lost,
 They gave their lives and counted not the cost.
 Oh, they were bright and beautiful to see!
 Earth's fame had crowned them ere their souls were free.
 But one there was who, lone and trembling stood,
 Among this throng of women great and good,
 To whom the recording angel, speaking, said.
 "What doest thou here among the blessed dead?
 Bearing no record? Hast thou nothing done
 On earth where these their crowns of glory won?"
 To whom she weeping said: "Let me return
 To that dear earth for which I sorely yearn;
 The hearts that loved me all my service got;
 Not any service for the Lord I wrought.
 Life was too short for me; when Death had come
 I had but made on earth a happy home."
 "Ah! sayest thou so, thou well-beloved and blest!
 Daughter of Heaven, go in among the rest.
 The hearts that loved thee thou shalt have again;
 None may return, but thou shalt lose thy pain.
 "For thou shalt breathe in Heaven thy native air,
 And in its glorious mansions, great and fair,
 To thee familiar all its joys shall come;
 Heaven is what thou has left, a happy home."

—Francis Ekin Allison in the Interior.

Fifteen million passengers were carried by Canadian railways last year; eleven deaths occurred through railway accidents. This explains why it pays life insurance companies to offer for 25 cents a policy for \$1,000 insurance during a day's travel. You have a good deal less than one chance in a million of being killed on a railway.

The Quarterly Journal for Inebriety in a late number says: "Recently, a great railroad corporation gathered all the facts concerning the men and the conditions of every accident which had occurred on its line for five years. When tabulated it appeared that 40 per cent. of all accidents were due altogether, or in part, to the failure of men who were drinking; that in 18 per cent. there was strong suspicion of similar causes, yet no clear proof. In one year over a million dollars worth of property was destroyed by the failures of beer-drinking engineers and switchmen."

Polson's Probation.

Fred Polson is the hero of a story written by a young Manitoba farmer in which he gives a pretty graphic sketch of pioneer life in Western Manitoba. The Dy-sart settlement, in which the story is located, lies on the Assiniboine, north-west of Virden. Here Fred Polson undergoes the probation that is required as the test of his manhood and the incidents, comic and tragic, that make up the details of the story are sufficiently realistic to make the book well worth reading, especially by those who wish to know the outs and ins of pioneer life in the New West.

Care of the Sick Room.

Mrs. Burton Kingsland, writing of "When Nursing the Sick," in the September Ladies' Home Journal, insists that "a tranquil mind is of the utmost importance to the patient, and consequently everything must seem to be moving smoothly and easily, no matter what difficulties the nurse may have to encounter. The invalid should not be allowed to feel any responsibility whatever about his own case. The sick room should be kept scrupulously neat, and made as cheerful and attractive as possible, that the eyes of the patient may rest with pleasure upon his surroundings. The nurse herself may contribute to the agreeable environment if her own dress be simple and tasteful, and above all conspicuously neat. All soiled dishes should be removed immediately after being used, and no food kept in sight. Even the medicine bottles need not be obtrusively in evidence.

"Stillness in itself has a power to soothe and, as all know, when the nerves are quiet, Nature's healing processes go on without impediment. Creaking shoes, rustling garments, the rattling of dishes and kindred noises are often occasions of positive suffering to an invalid. To accidentally jar the bed, to spill the medicine when administering it, to close a door noisily, to 'sleep audibly' are cases where 'a small unkindness is a great offence' in the hypersensitive condition of the nerves of the patient.

"What, don't talk to my baby!" exclaimed a young mother, who sat holding her three-months-old baby, and chattering to it with the fond foolishness of which young mothers are capable. "No, my dear; don't talk to him so much," replied the elder woman. "Dear as he is, you must not forget how delicate in every way a tiny baby is." The young mother was sobered, but not convinced. "How can it possibly hurt him?" she asked. "He cannot understand me, and I do so love to see him smile and answer my talk with his happy look." "Which proves that he does understand, and in his way replies to your loving talk; and it is that which is the strain. You take care to feed the baby with the greatest exactness, and to keep him clothed daintily and comfortably, and that is right. His brains, however, are just as weak and undeveloped as is his body. What this small mind needs most is rest, and when you talk to him the tax on his mentality is beyond his strength. A young babe cannot be kept too much like a little animal; let him sleep and eat, and eat and sleep again, keeping him in cool, well-ventilated rooms, and not too much in strong light, either of the sun or artificial light. Be advised, and let your baby alone. Let him grow naturally, and not by any forcing process."

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